The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 11

WASHINGTON.

The Number of Troops Required to Carry the Southern States for Grant.

His Organ Already Making An Estimate.

The Stokes Bounty Frauds.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There was a full session of the Cabinet held to-day, but it is understood that no important results transpired. There were no new developments to submit from the correspondence in the case of the schooner Hornet, menaced at Port au Prince by the Spanish men-of-war.

STOKES' BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The grand jury of this District are hearing evidence for an indictment of ex-Congressman Stokes, of Tennessee, charged with bounty frauds. Several witnesses have been examined and a vast amount of documentary evidence submitted, and there seems to be no doubt that a true bill will be found. Other parties implicated in the fraud are also to be indicted.

THE FENTON-MURPHY RUMOR.

Senator Fenton gives prompt denial to the story that he has effected a political reconciliation with Collector Murphy and his friends. He simply met the latter official and Horace Greely at a social entertainment, and because he treated Murphy with proper respect at another gentleman's house the assertion is spoken of as of great political significance when it possesses nothing of the kind.

APACHE INDIANS.

Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth infantry, has been requested by the President to go upon a mission to the Apaches in Arizona to see if he can accomplish anything in the peace line. Final proposals of peace are to be made, which, if not accepted, are to be followed by war measures.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Washington organ of the administration, after alluding to the late elections in the Southern States which resulted adversely to its party, says: "It will require not less than ten thousand regular troops judiciously distributed throughout the Southern States to insure a free and fair election in those States in 1872. It may be necessary that Congress should increase the army."

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Coin, $93,817,109; currency, $7,539,552; coin certificates, $18,744,900.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service commission was engaged to-day in the consideration of the proper mode of constituting a board of examiners.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A man named Hoover was arrested at the Treasury Department for obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears he represented to some ladies that he would for a pecuniary consideration obtain for them situations in the department, and having succeeded employed there that charges had been preferred against them, but for certain sums he would have the charges withdrawn. Several ladies were duped by the scoundrel.

APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES.

Estimates of appropriations for the several departments were received at the Treasury, and are being put in proper form for the Secretary's use.

CLAIM COMMISSION.

The American and British commission met to-day, but, owing to the absence of Judge Frazier, no business was transacted.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Nelson J. Jurry, of Ohio, a member of the Indian peace commission, to fill the vacancy created sometime ago, by the resignation of ex-Senator Lane, of Indiana. Mr. Jurry is a wealthy farmer, well known in Ohio.

FOREIGN.

Colera Spreading in Constantinople—The Pope's Desire to be present at Conference in France—The Starving People in Persia, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Scott Russell writes to the papers to-day giving the history of the so-called social movement, which he says Prince Albert had been living he would have been its leader. The movement originated in a proposal from the Union between peers and workingmen. He declares that neither of their objects or methods were political or revolutionary. He strongly advocates perseverance in the effort in the interest of social progress and reform.

LIVINGSTON'S CHILDREN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Government has granted a pension of £300 to the children of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer. Livingston's whereabouts is not known, but wholly making his was towards the coast.

FRANCE.

MINISTERS APPOINTED.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Goulard has been appointed Ambassador to Italy.

Picard, late Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

THE POPE.

The statement that the Pope requests a residence in France is contrue.

SPAIN.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The motion for a vote of want of confidence in the government, which has originated in Zorilla's party will be considered, at the special request of the Ministers themselves.

PERSIA.

THE STARVING PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—In a letter in the London Times of the 1st instant, from Persia, an English official states that the people there are more emaciated than ever, and at least twenty-five hundred besiege the English residences for food every morning, and in their rush actually crushed two women to death. Infants and young children were lying about the streets, scarcely recognizable as human beings.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA FIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The fire in Geneva today destroyed two blocks of houses. The Quay and the Hotel Couronne were destroyed. Tremendous consternation prevailed, but the military preserved order.

TURKEY.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Letters from Constantinople represent the cholera spreading in that city. The number of deaths increases daily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—A firman has been issued by the Sublime Porte directing the Minister of Works to inaugurate a comprehensive system of public improvement, in view of the net-work of railways projected. Of foreign capitalists in the Ottoman dominions. Harbors are to be improved, rivers made navigable, new roads built, old ones repaired and every effort made to establish lines of connection with the new railways from all parts of the country.

BELGIUM.

THE CHAMBERS OPENED.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The session of the Belgian Chambers was opened to-day. Prince de Ligne was made President of the Senate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 14—5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. American securities are firmer; coupons of 1882, 91¾; of 1885s 90¾; Illinois 90¾. Tallow 50s @50s 3d. Turpentine 43s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—United States bonds of 1882 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling uplands 9¼d; middling Orleans 9¼d; the sales to-day have been 13,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were for speculation and for export. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer. Wheat, California No. 1, 10s 8d; western 11s@11s 5d; red winter 11s 7d@11s 9d; receipts of wheat for past 3 days 30,000 quarters, of which 26,000 quarters are American. Flour 27s@27s 9d. Lard 44s 6d. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib 39s. Tallow 48s 9d. Petroleum, crude 10¾@11d. Clover seed 54s@55s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 14.—Petroleum, refined 59¾.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Author and Journalist a Victim of the Late Apache Massacre in Arizona—The Laura Fair Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Mr. Loring, who was murdered with others in the Arizona stage, was a popular author and journalist, and was on his way east, intending to lecture on Arizona, and expose Colyer's Indian peace negotiations.

LAURA FAIR.

The appellants to the Fair case have twenty days to file their briefs, the people have the same time in which to respond. It is doubtful if a decision is rendered before January first.

Minnesota Election—First Snow of the Season.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 14.—Official returns of the late election are not all in, but enough to show that Governor Austin will have a majority of at least 13,000. It has now reached 10,000, and the Press estimates that the districts from which there are no returns will give 2,800 more. The Legislature stands on joint ballot, 101 Republicans to 46 Democrats. Senate, 31 Republicans to 10 Democrats, and House 70 Republicans to 36 Democrats.

The first snow of the season fell yesterday to the depth of about an inch and a half. The weather this morning is cold.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Movements—The Brooklyn Election Squabble—Found Dead—The Fisk-Mansfield Injunction—The Westfield Disaster—Cholera and Small-pox—New Legal Point—Engineer Killed—Vessel Lost and Several Persons Drowned—Schooner Capsized and Several of her Crew Lost—Collision of a Railroad Train with a Street-car—Large Number Seriously and Dangerously Wounded

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ERIE.

U. S. Commissioner White has ordered the Erie Company to prepare six thousand stock certificates, whereupon the issue of coin is estimated at about 100 gallons per day.

MASONIC.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee, now in session, adopted resolutions to-day expressing their sympathy with the Grand Lodges of Alabama and Texas for their loss by the death of their Grand Masters; also with the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the loss of records at Chicago by fire, and with Chicago for the recent terrible holocaust. A resolution of sympathy and encouragement of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, condemning the formation of lodges in that state under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, was adopted.

VISIT OF RESPECT.

The Legislature to-day paid a visit of respect to Mrs. Polk, widow of ex-President Polk.

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Brutal Assault by a Negro Upon a White Boy—Little Rock's New City Council—Seven Hundred Ballots for President, and Still no Choice.

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The new city council has been in session all day, confirming the officers of organization. There are four Clayton men who hold over, and four Brooks men were elected on Tuesday. Three hundred ballots have been taken for president, without any choice. The council is still in session.

It has been raining all day.

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CINCINNATI.

Presbyterian Statistics—A Murder.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—From statistics furnished by the committee appointed to report on Presbyterianism in Cincinnati, it appears that within the city limits and including Cumminsville, are 18 churches, 3,503 members, and from twelve to fourteen thousand under spiritual care of those organizations. The church edifices are estimated at $900,000. Average annual expenses of maintaining churches about $70,000, or $30 per member.

Stampede of Citizens in Shelby, N. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A Raleigh dispatch states that a late raid of troops into the town of Shelby at night, caused a stampede of the inhabitants in their night clothes. No arrests of Ku-Klux were made.

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NASHVILLE.

Snow—Election of State Printers—Struck Oil—Masonic Visit of Respect.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 14.—Snow has been falling since three o'clock this morning. It melts as fast as it falls.

Jones, Purvis & Co. proprietors of the Republican Banner and Union and American, were to-day re-elected public printers by the Legislature. The vote stood: Jones, Purvis & Co. 17; Paul White & Co. 17; Waters, Republican, 12.

STRUCK OIL.

Oil was struck last night on the farm of Geo. Hudson, in Dickson county, about thirty miles from Nashville. The flow of oil is estimated at about 100 gallons per day.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

O'Hara, the rival of Weston, in his great 101 mile walk at Lexington Monday, failed at the end of the eleventh mile.

Mrs. Agnes Leonard Scanland's lecture, which was to have taken place at Lexington last night, was postponed until Thursday evening.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "The hog cholera continues its ravages in many of the counties in the Purchase, carrying off the hogs in a fearful manner." Hog killing is lively in the Purchase.

Moscow is a growing, enterprising town, and her citizens are working together to improve it. A church, a bank and a printing office are in contemplation, and, as a correspondent writes, "will probably ere long flourish to gladden the heart of the stranger."

A correspondent of the Lexington Press, writing from Winchester, says: "The citizens of Winchester are still anxiously awaiting the arrival of the first train from Lexington on the Big Sandy railroad. I am proud to know that the croakers have nearly all ceased to doubt that the road will be built, and that soon. Col. Reeper and Mr. Reid, the principle engineers on the road, passed through our town this week, for the purpose of seeing that the work is commenced immediately."

The difficulties in the Christian Church at Lexington, which also involved the Kentucky University, are on the increase. Six stu tents of the Bible have been publicly reprimanded by the faculty for their publication in the Lexington papers of a communication sustaining Professors Milligan and McGarvey in refusing to allow Professor Pickett to take part in the chapel exercises. The Main-street church, and probably others, is troubled by what shortly publish pamphlets justifying or opposing its action. It is pretty certain the curators will sustain Professor Pickett and restore him fully to his equal rights in the College of the Bible.

A Frankfort dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "It is stated on pretty good authority that the recent action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in authorizing an injunction to be sued out to compel Secretary Boutwell to sign the warrant for the payment of the Kentucky State claim of $265,000, was without the consent or even knowledge of Quartermaster General Rowitt. The latter has had the general charge and management of collecting the war claims hitherto, and his success in that line has been unusually good. The impression prevails that no injunction will be granted, and the best legal talent had already been consulted by General Rowitt upon that question without favorable results. It is suggested by some that General Rowitt may even resign his position in consequence of the discourtesy shown him by the sinking fund commissioners in not consulting him before taking out of the injunction, he having hitherto had the exclusive management of the specific claim involved. This latter is mere rumor, however."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jefferson Davis will visit Texas soon.

Mobile has a R. E. Lee Dancing Association.

The Texas mast is sufficient to fatten the hogs.

The Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets at Trenton, Tennessee, on the 15th inst.

The coal fields of West Virginia embrace an area of fifteen thousand square miles, or about three times the coal area of Great Britain.

Captain John C. Brain, the last prisoner of the war who was released from his place of imprisonment in Richmond by President Johnson in 1869, is lecturing in Georgia.

Gen. Bedford Forrest, president of the Memphis and Selma railroad, is pushing forward the work rapidly. He has adopted the "narrow gauge," and will soon have it in successful operation.

At the recent election in Holmes county, Mississippi, James Sumner was elected sheriff by a large majority. The newly-elected officer was born and raised in Virginia, and is a son of Wm. Sumner, a well-known colored man, and an old citizen of that place.

The German colony in Lawrence county, Tennessee, numbers one hundred. They have recently had an addit on of ninety persons, and some sixty or seventy more are expected within a week. The colony is represented to be in a very flourishing condition.

Miss Carrie Shifert, a rosy young lady of "sweet sixteen," living in the "Little Confederacy," six miles north of Stribbling Springs, Virginia, killed a large buck, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. An enthusiastic local exclaims, "Warrah for the Augusta girls! They can weave, knit, spin, and not only clothe, but feed their 'laddies' as they come along."

The gallant Henry Berry Lowrey, of the North Carolina bushes, recently captured a freight train and compelled the conductor to "carouse" with him in a bar-room near at hand. After the spree was over he allowed the train to proceed unmolested, all hands unharmed, except the conductor, who complained of being "drowsy" like.

A short time after the war a man named Wm. Dorsett shot and killed a policeman named Nathan Hafnen, on the corner of Third and Main streets, Knoxville. About three days afterward Dorsett killed on almost the same spot, by John M. Anderson, and on Thursday last Anderson was shot at Sweetwater by an officer of the law.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Virginia will commence its sessions in Portsmouth to-day (Wednesday). The venerable Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, will preside. Preparations have been made in both Norfolk and Portsmouth for the reception and entertainment of the numerous ministers who are expected to attend.

A bill to incorporate the "Georgia Diamond Mining Company" will be presented to the Legislature on Monday next. That body will give it every encouragement, and pass it without opposition. The company is a solid one, and means business. They contemplate digging for diamonds at an early day, and intend to have a capital of a million of dollars.

The gin-house of Captain Merideth Miller, eight miles from Springfield, in Limestone county, Texas, was burned on Saturday, the 28th ult. Two boys, who were at work in the gin-house, were burned to death. The whole house was burned to the ground, and the entire ginning of cotton was consumed. The burning was caused by the accidental ignition of a match.

Large numbers of depositions in proof of claims under $3,000 are being received by the Claims Commission in all parts of the South. In reply to applications for permission to take at their homes the testimony of aged and infirm witnesses, whose testimony it is important may remain, the commissioners have stated that the testimony of such persons can be taken under the loose laws for perpetuating testimony.

Some enterprising young man from New Orleans, one night last week, stole from the Salem (N. C.) Female school a nice young lady, also from New Orleans, and married her. She was under enlistment at Salem to prevent the said young man from doing the very thing he has gone and done anyhow. This is the first affair of the kind that has taken place at Salem Female school for eight years. The parties were married and left at once on a visit to Mississippi.

The Medical Society of East Tennessee has brought before the Legislature the importance of establishing a branch of the insane asylum in each division of the State. Their memorial on the subject has already been received, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. It is intimated that the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum intends to recommend such a measure in his coming report to the Legislature.

A Texas paper says: "Cherokee has more iron than any county in the State. She also abounds in other valuable minerals. Her timber is extensive; quality the best. Besides her agricultural resources embrace every staple of the South, from cotton to the ribbon cane; her lands are cheap; her climate is healthful and law-abiding, and, last but not least, her Democracy is as pure as her crystal water and as firm as her iron hills. Who can beat her?"

A white penitentiary convict and a negro confined in the same cell in the jail at Staunton, Virginia, ordered oysters last Friday night. When the attendant returned with the supper, the white convict drew a knife and stabbed him under the left arm, inflicting a severe wound. The prisoners then rushed from the jail crying fire lustily, and in a few moments, before any one was aware of the state of affairs, had got some distance from the jail, bound for "fields more green and pastures new."

The roll of the House of Representatives, of Tennessee, as prepared by the assistant clerk, shows the occupations of the members to be as follows: Farmers, 85; lawyers, 24; physicians, 5; merchants, 3; teachers, 2; traders, 2; millers, 1; bankers, 1; merchant, 1; merchant and farmer, 1; surveyor and farmer, 1. As to age, our double blessedness—61 are married, 2 are widowers and 9 are bachelors. The venerable R. I. Chester, of Madison, Gibson, Henry and Carroll, aged 76, is the oldest member, and B. A. Enloe, of Carroll, is the youngest. Of the 75 members, 68 were born in Tennessee, 3 in North Carolina, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Kentucky, and 1 each in Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Prof. Jules Magheret, A. M., writes to the Wilmington (Delaware) Commercial to impeach the character of the earthquake which was felt in Delaware and the northeastern counties of Maryland a few weeks ago. He maintains, 1st, that an earthquake never begins with an explosion; 2d, very few earthquakes make any noise at all; 3d, the noise sounded like two explosions; 4th, the quaking continued only two seconds; 5th, there was no sustained reverberation; 6th, an earthquake and a volcanic eruption would be disastrous; 7th (conclusion), the two explosions heard were electrical, and took place at least twenty miles above the earth, which was jarred by the concussion.

The quiet inhabitants of Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, Virginia, were thrown into considerable excitement by the discovery that a young gentleman of the place had stolen a young lady and made off with her toward the Tennessee line. Both the parties are young, and the relatives of the young lady started in pursuit, hoping to arrest them before they reached Tennessee. The lovers were too fast for the old folks, however, and reached the State where marriage is made easy in safety; and on Saturday, the 4th instant, Chas. T. Pabster, of Jeffersonville, was married at Jonesboro', Tenn., to Miss Mary, daughter of Maj. William P. Cecil, of Tazewell county, Virginia.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix says: "A gentleman who arrived from Union describes the condition of things in that unfortunate county as terrible. Individuals are arrested right and left, and there is no redress. In several instances citizens have been imprisoned for more than a week, and when they could be informed that 'a mistake had been made.' Another raid was made upon the town of Union yesterday morning at an early hour. All the roads leading to the town were picketed, and no one allowed to leave or enter. Several carriages containing ladies (on their way to the railroad depot to visit the fair in this city) were halted and turned back. At the time our informant left arrests were being made by squads of soldiers, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshals. These squads were scouring the streets, having in their hands 'black lists.' A tap on the shoulder and the unlucky wight is turned over to an armed guard."

There is in the county of Prince Edward, Virginia's, a very remarkable relic of the early colonial times. It is a Spanish musket seven feet six inches long, and of large calibre. It is in the possession of the surviving children of the late Col. Charles Woodson, and has remained in the family for more than two centuries. The history of the "long gun," as it is called, is as follows: At the time of the second massacre of the colonists by the Indians, Dr. John Woodson, one of the ancestors of the family, was killed by a party of the savages as he was returning home from a visit to one of his patients. The Indians then proceeded towards the dwelling house, which was barred to prevent their entrance. There was a shoemaker present by the name of Ligon, who, with this gun, fired at the enemy as they approached and killed three of them. The residue attacked the house and endeavored to force an entrance. One of these, having entered through an aperture in the wall, was shot through the body with a sharking-knife by the hands of Dr. Woodson's wife, assisted by a negro girl. Dough with hot water as he came down the chimney. The savages then beat a retreat, but in the morning the old gun was loaded, and two more of the leaders were killed by it, every intreating.

Gen. CLAYBORNE F. NORCLIFFE, who is opposed to the administration, has been elected Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas. He was until a few months ago United States Marshal in Arkansas, but was removed at the request of Senator CLAYTON, because he was active in procuring the indictment of CLAYTON for election frauds. CLAYTON tried to defeat him last week, but was himself repudiated by a large majority of the Republicans.

Georgia, having rid itself of BULLOCK, is fast getting rid of the outrageous and oppressive acts which were originated under his government. One of the most unnecessary as well as unjust of these was that creating the district courts. Upon this the new Legislature has already set its seal of condemnation. The House has passed a bill repealing the act organizing such tribunals, and, should the Senate concur, forty-four judges and forty-four solicitors, in the main worthless men, who have been living upon the bounty of BULLOCK'S patronage, will be thrown upon their resources and the State relieved of their support.

"BEN. BUTLER," says the Mobile Register, "is said to be cock eyed." How the Register can be so wanting in decency and refinement of feeling as to refer thus to the infirmity of a Christian gentleman is more than we can clearly understand. It is the custom of the country—and not only of this country, but of others—to refer to Mr. BUTLER as an individual not wholly unidentified with the beasts of the field and the thieves of the air, so to speak, and all right-minded men regard the reference as not altogether improper; but to apply to him so vulgar an epithet as that in question is an outrage at which every instinct of decency feels called upon to revolt. Point to his thunder-stricken orbs, if you will, and as you may well do, and tell us that there every god doth seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of an unmitigated son-of-a-saw-horse, but *don't* tell us that he is "cock-eyed." He mightn't like it.

Three hundred years ago good old Bishop LATIMER said in one of his sermons: "CAMBYSES was a great emperor, such another as our master is. He had many lord deputies, lord presidents, and lieutenants under him. It is a great while ago since I read the history. It chanced that he had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a gift-taker, a gratifyer of rich men; he followed gifts as fast as he that followed the pudding, a handmaker in his office, to make his son a great man, as the old saying is: 'Happy is the child whose father goeth to the devil.'" Can it be that, in this description of the lord president of CAMBYSES, the old bishop intended to foreshadow our own lord President, the gift-taker, the gratifyer of rich men, who follows gifts as fast as he that followed the pudding—the handmaker in his office to make his brothers-in-law great men? If he didn't, he ought to have been a little more careful in his remarks.

The yellow fever has prevailed to an alarming extent at Vicksburg for several months. For reasons sufficient to the authorities, no official report was made of its progress, and the news regarding it consisted only in an occasional vague paragraph in the local papers. The fever, however, is over at last, it seems, and the following, which we find in the Vicksburg Herald of Sunday, will be gratifying intelligence: "At last we feel authorized to say that the saffron-colored scourge has been brought to bay. The whole community was delighted yesterday morning by the sight of a splendid frost, and we hope that the eye may rest upon a similar welcome sight this bright Sabbath morning. Authentic information, embracing returns from every physician in the city, establishes the fact that there had been no new case of yellow fever within the sixty hours ending last night, and that there were only *eleven cases* under treatment, that these are old cases, and that a majority of these are convalescent. A couple more of good frosts will kill the snake that is already scotched, and we may hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing our friends back again."

An Interlude of Comedy.

The presence of Mr. MARK SMITH, and a company of players dove-tailed for comedy purposes, revives, if it does not freshen, the somewhat drooping interest of play-goers in what is known in stage parle as old English comedy. The term "Old English Comedy" has different significations in this and in the mother country. At home it refers particularly to the comedy of the Restoration—to CONGREVE, FARQUER, VANERUCH and WYCHERLY—whereas, with us, it is usually understood to go no further back than SHERIDAN and GOLDSMITH, embracing CUMBERLAND, the COLEMANS and O'KEEFE. It is not material, though the difference is considerable, to inquire how it happens; for there is little popular knowledge of the wits who flourished under the Merry Monarch. The public is very familiar, however, with *Sir Anthony* and *Old Hardcastle*, with *Pillicoddy* and *Robert Tyke*, with *Sir Pertinax* and *Former Acorn;* and as no actor of the present day presents this class of parts more acceptably than Mr. MARK SMITH, we may look for such improval of the occasion as bygone associations and current interest may prompt.

It used to be fashionable to cry up the old English drama at the expense of the modern, and, certes, this kindly deference to the defunct was creditable to our better nature. The fashion has retired of late years. The death of BURTON, the growing age of HACKETT, and the absorption of JEFFERSON in *Rip Van Winkle*—to say nothing of the passing off of many excellent people who seemed to be necessary to the *tout ensemble* of old English comedy—will portly account for this. Again, the stage of the present day has been enriched by much first-rate novelty, spectacular, sensational and realistic, all supported by actors of merit. Only the generation which is now in its middle age remembers the time when it was plain tragedy or comedy or nothing; and when either was presented in the most downright and orthodox manner, just as it is being presented this week at the Opera House by Mr. MARK SMITH and his companions.

The variety, to say the very least of it, is enticing. None of the old English parts suit such actors as EDWIN ADAMS and LAWRENCE BARRETT, both of whom are admirable artists. But they are essentially suited to the modern stage. They belong to the school of FECHTER and have nothing of the old school about them. BURTON and HACKETT had; and so has MARK SMITH, and it is as good as a reminiscence to catch in him certain tones and movements which one never catches in the younger actors of the present day. We shall not say that the latter are less natural, for the elder stage was largely conventional. But there is something realistic even in the unnaturalness of the old plays and players which pleases us, setting a sort of genial defiance in the face of modern criticism.

Mr. SMITH'S *Fine Old English Gentleman* was a hearty and delightful performance. Last night the Rivals was produced with equal effect. And, as the whole of the week is to be given up to this line, let us hope that the older playgoers will refresh themselves.

The Suicide Mania.

The frequency with which disappointed lovers of both sexes are just now making demolition corpses of their demolition bodies calls for reprehension at the hands of an indignant press. Considering the great number of unmarried people, it is strange that any young person, male or female, should resort to poison or pistol in a case of unrequited love. That a well-behaved and right-minded member of society should indulge a brief billous spell on an occasion of the kind, is in reason. But to die outright—. Odds, bullets! *that* is the head and front, the most pitiable and unpitied of absurdities.

There is a gentleman of the middle age, who might be summoned as a witness for a walk of half a block, who assures us that there is never any sense in self-destruction. He declares that when he was a very young man he was madly in love. His love was returned; and there was every prospect of a happy result. Of a sudden, however, an event came to pass which put marriage out of the question. So what did this young gentleman—(we mean this middle-aged gentleman who was at the time indicated a young gentleman)—what did this infatuated young gentleman do? This is what he did. He went and purchased him two horse-pistols; he dressed himself in his handsomest suit of clothes; and he called at the farm-house which sheltered the object of his heart's desire. It was a moonlit, summer night. So what did this infatuated young man ask the young lady to do? He asked her to take a walk. The young lady—she was a very proper young lady and loved this young man quite to distraction—assented, of course, and they strolled. They strolled into a deep wood, "far from the haunts of men," and out of the reach "of any voice or eye." They sat down upon a log, and this young gentleman very plainly told this young lady that they could never be man and wife, and all the whys and wherefores, which were, indeed, conclusive. The young lady, like an affectionate, dear girl as she was, began to cry; whereupon our hero produced his two horse-pistols, loaded down to the muzzle with buck-shot.

"SUSAN," says he, and there was solemnity in his voice and a terrible earnestness in his eye. "SUSAN," says he.

SUSAN looked up frightened to behold the murderous weapons gleaming in the moonlight.

"What are you going to do?" says she.

"I am going to get over this in thirty minutes," he says sternly, taking out his watch, "and you shall do the same thing, or I'll kill you first and then kill myself. I mean it, SUSAN. Don't doubt it."

She did not. She sat and mused, and he sat and meditated, and time ran along with the moonbeams that trotted round the watch-dial. At the end of twenty-nine minutes he said: "Time's up. I believe I had rather live without you, SUSAN, than die with you. What do you say?"

"Them's my sentiments," says SUSAN.

"Good," says this infatuated young man, replacing his watch in his vest pocket and firing off the two horse-pistols in the air "Let's go home and say no more about it."

They went home. SUSAN was married to another gentleman inside a year. Our hero is still a bachelor—a jolly bachelor—with plenty of money and friends and health; and he says now and then, referring to this episode in his young career: "Now, wouldn't I have been a blarsted fool if I had let the thirty minutes run out? Why, sir, SUSAN is old and fat and ugly, and has nine children; and as for me—why, damme, I feel as young as a gal with ribbonds."

Certainly the gentleman does, and is moved beside by the sweet consciousness of having saved not only his own life but the life of an innocent young woman, and the lives of nine innocent young children, by an act of severe but practical wisdom and virtue; the which is commended to all seekers after suicide.

Two Ghost Stories.

A correspondent of the North Carolinian, writing from Murfreesboro, Hartford county, N. C., relates the following incident and asks us to accept it as a curious one, which we decline to do:

About three years since a man appeared to me (JOHN SCOTT, of Hartford county, N. C.,) by the name of NATHAN BEALE, who was certainly dead at the seven days fight around Richmond. I saw him about three days after he was killed, saw him buried, and saw the wound, which was by a musket ball in the left side, the ball passing through. This I swear as an absolute fact. And now I tell what has since appeared to me and to several others, and to which I will also take oath. About three years since, at the Franklin depot, on the Seaboard road, I, JOHN SCOTT, and W. R. BEALE, S. E. BEALE, cousin to deceased, and A. M. GARDINER, of Southampton county, Virginia, had been spending the day with the widow of NATHAN BEALE. And when we came to him I said, "Is not this NATHAN BEALE?" and he replied "*It is*." I said, "Where have you been?" He answered, "I am dead," and then I replied, "Where are you going?" He said, "That is for me to know." These were the words spoken. He walked off. I have not seen him since. This can be sworn to by all the above men.

Such incidents are by no means uncommon. One of the same sort happened here. GEORGE BLANK, a Confederate soldier, was killed at Gettysburg. Even his own family, who were of course the most anxious to have him alive, cheerfully admitted that he was killed at Gettysburg. One month after the war he walked into his father's house. "Is that you, GEORGE?" asked his mother. "For more than twenty years," was the reply, "I have suspected that *it is*!" "And ain't you dead?" his mother asked. "Well, yes," said he, as a ghostly smile flitted athwart his cadaverous features, "but hardly so much so as you may have been led to believe." These were his very words. If any swearing to them is wanted, plenty of men can be found ready to take the contract. But the most wonderful part of this supernatural story is, that GEORGE is now a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store on Main street!

☞ The New York Sun declares that "according to the Washington Capital, ex Mayor BOWEN is a meaner man than GRANT." Everybody knows that BOWEN is one of the meanest of men, but to say that he is meaner than the great ex-Seneca sandstone speculator is to go for him with a degree of cruelty which every dictate of humanity would seem to forbid.

☞ A Radical paper in California declares that hell is about the only place where a Democratic majority is now to be found. If this is true, it simply goes to show that the ruler of that country is too honest either to vote the Radical ticket himself or to encourage anybody else to do it.

☞ ANNA DICKINSON says in one of her lectures that "if a man is rich in America, he is so by the divine right of brains." It is a sad and devastating fact that the rich men of America not only own most of the money, but are rapidly accumulating all the brains.

☞ The Montgomery Advertiser says: "We can not allow the Mobile Register to change the issue it has sought to make." This is strange on the part of the Advertiser, as a change in any issue the Register has sought to make would be for the better.

☞ A New York journal says: "We owe General GRANT an apology." If our contemporary will consent to a commutation and agree to pay the value of the apology in money, we'll go bail that General GRANT will accept it cheerfully.

☞ WENDELL PHILLIPS tells us that third-rate men alone are spoken of for the office of President. If we succeed in electing a third-rate man in 1872, we shall have done infinitely better than we did in 1868.

☞ Mr. JACKSON, of New York, was killed recently by a fragment from a stove. His heirs ought to learn from this the importance of keeping out of the way of cast iron.

CITY ITEMS.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky
is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Walker's Tonic Bitters
invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witpessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.
The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. no15 WFAM.

A World of Thanks is Due
to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the *Quillaya Saponaria*, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its Bark gives to the fragrant SOZODONT much of its unrivaled efficacy as a preparative of the teeth.

Marriage Guide.
Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston** is the greatest face beautifier.

DIED.

VIGLINI—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 14, at 5½ o'clock A. M., SALLIE E., wife of P. J. Viglini, in her 30th year.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, J. B. Wood, 474 Main st., between Campbell and Wenzel, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, at 2½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOODIAN—At the residence of Capt. Geo. P. Smith, on the 14th inst., ADELIA SHIPP MOORMAN, wife of Robt'G. Moorman, of Owensboro, Ky.

Funeral from Broadway Baptist Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WARDLOW—In this city, on the morning of the 14th inst., LUELLA, aged 19 years, daughter of William W. and Susan L. Warling.

Funeral at the family residence, on First street, south of Grey street, at 3 P. M. on Wednesday.

DUGAN—On the 4th inst. PATRICK DUGAN, at his late residence, on Water street, between Sixth and Seventh.

His funeral will take place to-day, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without another notice.

Chicago and the Great Conflagration.

A CONCISE history of the PART of this most wonderful of disasters, and UNPARALLELED CONFLAGRATIONAL, and VIVID account of its destruction by fire; with names, incidents, &c. By CLEMENT and CHAMBERLAIN, City Editors Chicago Tribune. AGENTS WANTED. C. F. Vent, Publisher, 28 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. no14 co&d

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.
THE interest on Bonds of the Louisville Brid'ge Company, due December 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company in this city or at the office of the Bank of the banking house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York City, on and after the 1st proximo.

A. A. QUARRIER, Sec.

MEETINGS.

Meeting.
TO the officers and members of the Board of Trade and other gentlemen interested: It is of the utmost importance to every citizen will be held at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, at 12 o'clock. As the subject to be considered is of vital importance to the trade and commerce of this community, your prompt attendance is urged. By order of

A. O. BRANNIN, President.
A. WATLAND, Sec.

Notice.
ALL Tanners and Curriers of Louisville are hereby respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the Tanners' and Currier's Union, to be held at Hall, No. 18 Harket street, between Brook and First, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ALBERT A. STOLL,
Sec'y pro tem.

Masonic Notice.
Special communication of Louisville R. A. C. Chapter, No. 5, will convene this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.
J. C. PURDY, H. P.
S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.
Preston Lodge, No. 284, F. & A. M., will meet this (Wednesday) evening, Nov. 15, 1871, at 7½ o'clock. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited. By order
W. H. MEFFERT, W. M.;
J. ALLEN PORTER, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.
Stated meeting of Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. & A. M., will be held in their hall at Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock.
J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

CITY ORDINANCES.

No. 217.] **AN ORDINANCE**

For improving part of an alley known as Pirtle street, from Thirteenth street east 210 feet, and between Main and Market streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the alley known as Pirtle street, from Thirteenth street east 210 feet, and between Main and Market streets, be improved by grading, each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading, curbing, block-p ving the gutters and paving the carriage-way of the same with McAdam pavement, according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 22nd day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 7th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VATCHAN, C. B.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved November 14, 1871.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

AN ILLUSTRATED

Magazine for the People.

CONDUCTED BY

J. G. HOLLAND.

Another Brilliant Number.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER.

The Count's Little Daughter. Poem. Illustrated. Mrs. R. S. Gay.
Sights In and Around Yeddo. Illustrated. Bayard Taylor.
The Flight of the Birds. Poem. Edmund C. Stedman.
Pictures from the Plains. Illustrated. T. B. Thorpe.
The Boston Public Library. Illustrated. F. Vinton.
Miss Clarigold's Thanksgiving. Illustrated. Miss Hopkins.
Walter Wynn's Love-Letters. Saxe Holm.
Mare Ignotum. Poem. Alice Woodruffe.
Fortune-Afloat and Ashore. Illustrated. F. Augustus Johnson.
A Visit to Charlotte Bronte's School at Brussels. Adeline Trafton.
The Blind Boy—A Parable. Poem. Illustrated. Thomas Gordon Hake.
London Revisited. George P. Putnam.
The Two Mrs. Parkhurst. Chapters IV.—VII. Written expressly for Scribner's Monthly. Mrs. Elphinet, author of "Miss Marjoribanks," "John," etc.
The Right Not to Vote. Second Paper. William C. Conant.
The Imperial Family of Russia. Thomas W. Wilfrid Cumbermede—An Autobiographical Story. Chapters III.—VII. Illustrated. George Macdonald.
An Eloperment in Moscow. Eugene Schuyler.
Topics of the Time. Let Us Be Virtuous.—Chicago.—The Washington Treaty and the Peace Reformers.—The Young in Great Cities.
The Old Cabinet. "Behind the Mask."—A Stumbling-Block.—Perverseness.—The reverse.—A Shaker Side.—The Yellowstone.
Home and Society. Thanksgiving.—Poetry in Dominoe.—Mignonette Boxes.
Culture and Progress Abroad.
Culture and Progress at Home.
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Price, 24 per year. For sale by all dealers.
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LACE GOODS.

OTTO RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth Street.

JUST received a full stock of

Fine Laces and Embroideries;
Lace Jaconet;
Lace Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered Lace Sets.
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c.
Whalebone Corsets at 50c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Etc., etc., etc. no12

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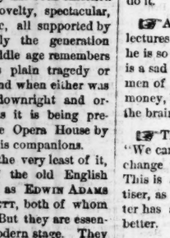
SURE DEATH



To Roaches, Bed-bugs and all Insects, without poison. Also, Rats and Mice exterminated by

P. REYNARD,
The Great Western Vermin Exterminator,
125 Third street. Contracts taken for clearing hotels, public institutions, and residence

No Cure No Pay
no 8 3mos M'm

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Leber & Limberg is this day dissolved, Fayald Limberg departing for parts unknown. Mr. Peter Leber will continue the business of fresco painter on his own account, and can be found at No. 62 Fourth street (Nicholas' store), where he will be pleased to attend promptly to all orders in his line.

PETER LEBER.
Louisville, Ky., November 9, 1871.—no11 d3*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Dyspepsia May End In.
Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A prejudice of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder-mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and tasteful tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon. no11 co&d4wi

AWFUL DEFEAT!

The rout is complete! The last hope of the parties who have been getting up SCALP POISONS to compete with

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

is lost, lost, lost! Still it towers over all rivals, new and old. Still it remains the STANDARD HAIR DYE OF THE COUNTRY. Still tens of thousands of heads thronee to the white flag

CAREY CRISTADORO'S COLORS,

and the course of the DYE OF DYES is ever upward and onward. So much for excellence, wholesomeness, and a true reproduction of Nature's tints. As a dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.
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BEGS leave to inform her friends and former customers that she has opened and newly fitted up her establishment on Market street, No. 416, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, and is prepared to show a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all the new novelties of the season.

A general invitation is extended to her friends to call and examine for themselves.

Respectfully,
M. M. STRASSER.
se17 d3mSuh We*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

HAVE removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oc2d dlm

REMOVAL.

THE Colton Dental Association has removed to No. 1005½ Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market, where Dr. Gildea will be pleased to meet his former patrons. He is prepared to perform all operations in dentistry at reasonable charges.
au27 eod3mSuWe&Fr

PROPOSALS.

Notice.
THE undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Meade County Court of Claims at its September term, 1871, whose duty it was made to locate for a new court-house and let the same out upon contract for the construction of a suitable building, do hereby give notice that they will, on the 18th day of November, 1871, at the Court-house door in Brandenburg, Ky., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., let out said building, to the lowest bidder, according to the terms of the order appointing us as commissioners above.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1871.
BLANT, SHACKLETT,
J. M. CAUDILL,
Commissioners.

This 16th Oct., 1871—oc20 d&w

Proposals for the Cast Iron Cornice of the U. S. Custom-House, New Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
October 16, 1871. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office of the Superintendent until 12 M., November 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the entire cast iron cornice of the Custom-House at New Orleans, La., as exhibited by the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

The cornice is to be cast No. 2 gray mottled iron, clean, smooth, and free from all defects and flaws.

All the bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be approved by the U. S. District Judge or the Clerk of the U. S. Court.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for cast iron cornice to the Custom-house, New Orleans, La.," and addressed to

Col. J. F. MOISE,
Superintendent.
oct6 dtNov15ex8u

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COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

O'Hara, the rival of Weston, in his great 101 mile walk at Lexington Monday, failed at the end of the eleventh mile.

Mrs. Agnes Leonard Scanland's lecture, which was to have taken place at Lexington last night, was postponed until Thursday evening.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "The hog cholera continues its ravages in many of the counties in the Purchase, carrying off the hogs in a fearful manner." Hog killing is lively in the Purchase.

Moscow is a growing, enterprising town, and her citizens are working together to improve it. A church, a bank and a printing office are in contemplation, and, as a correspondent writes, "will probably ere long flourish to gladden the heart of the stranger."

A correspondent of the Lexington Press, writing from Winchester, says: "The citizens of Winchester are still anxiously awaiting the arrival of the first train from Lexington on the Big Sandy railroad. I am proud to know that the croakers have nearly all ceased to doubt that the road will be built, and that soon. Col. Kreger and Mr. Bahl, the principle engineers on the road, passed through our town this week, for the purpose of seeing that the work is commenced immediately."

The difficulties in the Christian Church at Lexington, which also involved the Kentucky University, are on the increase. Six sixteenths of the College of Arts have been publicly reprimanded by the faculty for their publication in the Lexington papers of a communication sustaining Professor Milligan and McGarvey in refusing to allow Professor Pickett to take part in the chapel exercises. The Main-street church, and probably those included by the majority, publish pamphlets justifying or opposing its action. It is pretty certain the curators will sustain Professor Pickett and restore him fully to his equal rights in the College of the Bible.

A Frankfort dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "It is stated on pretty good authority that the recent action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in authorizing an injunction to be sued out to compel Secretary Bout well to sign the warrant for the payment of the Kentucky State claim of $325,000, was without the consent or even knowledge of Quartermaster General Hewitt. The latter has had the general charge and management of collecting the war claims hitherto, and his success in that line has been unusually good. The impression prevails that no injunction will be granted, as the best legal talent had already been consulted by General Hewitt upon that question without favorable results. It is suggested by some that General Hewitt may even resign his position in consequence of the discourtesy obtained him by the sinking fund commissioners in not consulting him about bringing out of the injunction, he having hitherto had the exclusive management of the specific claim involved. This latter is mere rumor, however."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jefferson Davis will visit Texas soon.

Mobile has a R. E. Lee Dancing Association.

The Texas mast is sufficient to fatten the hogs.

The Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets at Trenton, Tennessee, on the 15th inst.

The coal fields of West Virginia embrace an area of fifteen thousand square miles, or about three times the coal area of Great Britain.

Captain John C. Brain, the last prisoner of the war who was released from his place of imprisonment in Brooklyn by President Johnson in 1869, is lecturing in Georgia.

Gen. Bedford Forrest, president of the Memphis and Selma railroad, is pushing forward the work rapidly. He has adopted the "narrow gauge," and will soon have it in successful operation.

At the recent election in Holmes county, Mississippi, James Sumner was elected sheriff by 1,600 majority. The newly-elected officer was born and raised in Massachusetts, and is a son of Wm. Sumner, a well-known colored man, and an old citizen of that place.

The German colony in Lawrence county, Tennessee, founded by J. B. Lewis, has recently had an addition of ninety persons, and some sixty or seventy more are expected within a week. The colony is represented to be in a very flourishing condition.

Miss Carrie Shifert, a rosy young lady of "sweet sixteen," living in the "Little Confederacy," six miles north of Stribbling Springs, Tennessee, killed a large buck, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. An enthusiastic local exclaims, "Hurrah for the Augusta girls! They can wear hats, talk, laugh, and run, ride and shoot, but feed their 'laddies' as they come along."

The gallant Henry Berry Lowrey, of the North Carolina busses, recently captured a freight train and compelled the conductor to "caravan" with him in a bar-room near at hand. After the spree was over he allowed the train to proceed, conductor, unhooked, and hands unharmed, except the conductor, who complained of being "drowed" like.

A short time after the war a man named Wm. Dozier shot and killed a policeman named Nathan Haines, on the corner of Clay and Main streets, Knoxville. About three years afterward Dozier was acquitted and killed on almost the same spot, by John M. Anderson, and on Saturday last Anderson was shot at Sweetwater by an officer of the law.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Virginia will commence its sessions in Portsmouth to-day (Wednesday). The venerable Bishop Paine, of Missouri, will preside. Preparations have been made in both Norfolk and Portsmouth for the reception and entertainment of the numerous ministers who are expected to attend.

A bill to incorporate the "Georgia Diamond Mining Company" will be presented to the Legislature on Monday next. That body will give it every encouragement, and pass it without opposition. The company is a solid one, and means business. They contemplate digging for diamonds at an early day, and intend to have a capital of a million of dollars.

The gin-house of Captain Merideth Miller, eight miles from Springfield, in Limestone county, Texas, was burned on the night of the 26th ult. Two boys, who were at work in the gin-house, were burned to death. The whole building, with machinery worth twenty thousand, eight bales of cotton, was consumed. The burning was caused by the accidental ignition of a match.

Large numbers of depositions in proof of claims under $3,000 are being received by the Claims Commission from all parts of the South. In reply to applications to the commission to take at their homes the testimony of aged and infirm witnesses, whose testimony is desired to be certain, the commissioners have stated that the testimony of such persons can be taken under the local laws for perpetuating testimony.

Some enterprising young man from New Orleans, one night last week, stole from Salem (N. C.) Female school a nice young lady, also from New Orleans, and placed in the Moravian establishment at Salem to prevent the said young man from doing the very thing he has gone and done anyhow. This is the latest affair of the kind that has taken place at Salem Female school for eight years. The parties were married and left the same days at High Point.

The Medical Society of East Tennessee has brought before the Legislature the importance of establishing a branch of the insane asylum in that section of the State. The memorial on the subject has already been received, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. It is intimated that the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum intends to recommend such a measure in his coming report to the Legislature.

A Texas paper says: "Cherokee has more iron than any county in the State. She also abounds in fine timber and water. Her timber is excellent, her water is unsurpassed, her agricultural resources embrace every staple of the South, from cotton to corn. Ribbon cane her lands are cheap; her citizens are intelligent and law-abiding, and, last but not least, her Democracy is as pure as crystal water and as firm as her iron hills. Who can beat her?"

A white penitentiary convict and a negro confined in the same cell in the jail at Staunton, Virginia, ordered oysters last Friday night. When the latter returned with the supper, the white convict drew a knife and stabbed him under the left arm, inflicting a severe wound. The prisoners then rushed from the jail crying fire lustily, and in a few moments, before any one was aware of the state of affairs, had got some distance from the jail, bound for "fields more green and pastures new."

The roll of the House of Representatives, of Tennessee, as prepared by the assistant clerk, shows the occupations of the members to be as follows: Farmers, 55; lawyers, 24; physicians, 5; merchants, 3; teachers, 2; traders, 3; millers, 1; bankers, 1; mechanics, 1; merchant and farmer, 1; surveyor and farmer, 1. As to marriage, double blessings—61 are married, 8 are widowers and 9 are bachelors. The venerable R. I. Chester, of Madison, Gibson, Henry and Carroll, aged 76, is the oldest member, and B. A. Enloe, of Carroll, aged 24, the youngest. Of the 75 members, 68 were born in Tennessee, 3 in North Carolina, 2 in Georgia, 1 in Kentucky, and 1 each in Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Prof. Jules Magneret, A. M., writes to the Wilmington (Delaware) Commercial to impeach the character of the earthquake which *was felt* in Delaware and the northeastern counties of Maryland a few weeks ago. He maintains, 1st, that an earthquake never begins with an explosion; 2d, very few earthquakes make any noise at all; 3d, the noise sounded like two explosions; 4th, the quaking continued only two seconds; 5th, there was no mentioned reverberation; 6th, an earthquake produced by explosions would be disastrous; 7th (conclusion), the two explosions heard were electrical, and took place at least twenty miles above the earth, which was jarred by the concussion.

The quiet inhabitants of Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, Virginia, were thrown into considerable excitement by the discovery that a young gentleman of the place had stolen a young lady and made off with her toward the Tennessee line. Both the parties were young, and the relatives of the young lady started in pursuit, hoping to arrest them before they reached Tennessee. The lovers were too fast for the old folks, however, and reached the State where marriage is made easy, in safety; and on Saturday, the 4th instant, Mr. Chas. Painter, of Jeffersonville, was married at Jonesboro', Tenn., to Miss Mary, daughter of Maj. William P. Cecil, of Tazewell county, Virginia.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix says: "A gentleman who arrived from Union describes the condition of things in that unfortunate county as terrible. Individuals are arrested right and left, and there is no redress. In several instances citizens have been imprisoned for more than a week, and were then coolly informed that 'a mistake had been made.' Another raid was made on the town of Union early yesterday morning at an early hour. All the roads leading to the town were picketed, and no one allowed to enter or leave. Several carriages containing ladies (on their way to the railroad depot to visit the fair in this city) were halted and turned back. Across the streets four armed left arrests were being made by squads of soldiers, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshals. These squads were scouring the streets, having in their hands 'black lists.' A tap on the shoulder and the unlucky wight is seized and hurried off guard."

There is in the county of Prince Edward, Virginia, a very remarkable relic of the early colonial times. It is a Spanish musket seven feet six inches long, and of large caliber. It is in the possession of the surviving children of the late Col. Charles Woodson, and has remained in the family for more than two centuries. The history of the "long gun," as it is called, is as follows: At the time of the second massacre of the colonists by the Indians, Dr. John Woodson, one of the ancestors of the family, was killed by a party of the savages as he was returning home from a visit to one of his patients. The Indians then proceeded towards the dwelling house, which was barred to prevent their entrance. There was a shoemaker present by the name of Ligon, who, with this gun, fired at the enemy as they approached and killed three of them. The residue attacked the house and endeavored to force an entrance. One of these, having entered through a fissure in the wall, was run through the body with a reaping hook in the hands of Dr. Woodson's wife; another was scalped to death with both hatchet and reaping hook, and the remainder, when they found they could not effect an entrance, were compelled to desist, and left the house in possession of the besieged, who were treating.

Gen. CLINGMAN, a Republican who is opposed to the administration, has been elected Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas. He was until a few months ago United States Marshal in Arkansas, but was removed at the request of Senator CLAYTON, because he was active in procuring the indictment of CLAYTON for election frauds. CLAYTON tried to defeat him last week, but was himself repudiated by a large majority of the Republicans.

Georgia, having rid itself of BULLOCK, is fast getting rid of the outrageous and oppressive acts which were originated under his government. One of the most unnecessary as well as unjust of these was that creating the district courts. Upon this the new Legislature has already set its seal of condemnation. The House has passed a bill repealing the act organizing such tribunals, and, should the Senate concur, forty-four judges and forty-four solicitors, in the main worthless men, who have been living upon the bounty of BULLOCK'S patronage, will be thrown upon their resources and the State relieved of their support.

"BEN. BUTLER," says the Mobile Register, "is said to be cock-eyed." How the Register can be so wanting in decency and refinement of feeling as to refer thus to the infirmity of a Christian gentleman is more than we can clearly understand. It is the custom of the country—and not only of this country, but of others—to refer to Mr. BUTLER as an individual not wholly unidentified with the beasts of the field and the thieves of the air, so to speak, and all right-minded men regard the reference as not altogether improper; but to apply to him so vulgar an epithet as that in question is an outrage at which every instinct of decency feels called upon to revolt. Point to his thunder-stricken orbs, if you will, and as you may well do, and tell us that there every god doth seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of an unmitigated son-of-a-saw-horse, but *don't* tell us that he is "cock-eyed." He mightn't like it.

Three hundred years ago good old Bishop LATIMER said in one of his sermons: "CAMBYSES was a great emperor, such another as our master is. He had many lord deputies, lord presidents, and lieutenants under him. It is a great while ago since I read the history. It chanced that he had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a gift-taker, a gratifyer of rich men; he followed gifts as fast as he that followed the pudding, a handmaker in his office, to make his son a great man, as the old saying is: 'Happy is the child whose father goeth to the devil.'" Can it be that, in this description of the lord president of CAMBYSES, the old bishop intended to foreshadow our own lord President, the gift-taker, the gratifyer of rich men, who follows gifts as fast as he that followed the pudding—the handmaker in his office to make his brothers-in-law great men? If he didn't, he ought to have been a little more careful in his remarks.

The yellow fever has prevailed to an alarming extent at Vicksburg for several months. For reasons sufficient to the authorities, no official report was made of its progress, and the news regarding it consisted only in an occasional vague paragraph in the local papers. The fever, however, is over at last, it seems, and the following, which we find in the Vicksburg Herald of Sunday, will be gratifying intelligence: "At last we feel authorized to say that the saffron-colored scourge has been brought to bay. The whole community was delighted yesterday morning by the sight of a splendid frost, and we hope that the eye may rest upon a similar welcome sight this bright Sabbath morning. Authentic information, embracing returns from every physician in the city, establishes the fact that there had been no new case of yellow fever within the sixty hours ending last night, and that there were only *eleven cases* under treatment, that these are old cases, and that a majority of these are convalescent. A couple more of good frosts will kill the snake that is already scotched, and we may hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing our friends back again."

An Interlude of Comedy.

The presence of Mr. MARK SMITH, and a company of players dove-tailed for comedy purposes, revives, if it does not freshen, the somewhat drooping interest of play-goers in what is known in stage parlance as old English comedy. The term "Old English Comedy" has different significations in this and in the mother country. At home it refers particularly to the comedy of the Restoration—to CONGREVE, FARQUER, VANERUCH and WYCHERLY—whereas, with us, it is usually understood to go no further back than SHERIDAN and GOLDSMITH, embracing CUMBERLAND, the COLEMANS and O'KEEFE. It is not material, though the difference is considerable, to inquire how it happens; for there is little popular knowledge of the wits who flourished under the Merry Monarch. The public is very familiar, however, with *Sir Anthony* and *Old Hardcastle*, with *Pillicoddy* and *Robert Tyke*, with *Sir Pertinax* and *Farmer Acorn;* and as no actor of the present day presents this class of parts more acceptably than Mr. MARK SMITH, we may look for such improval of the occasion as bygone associations and current interest may prompt.

It used to be fashionable to cry up the old English drama at the expense of the modern, and, certes, this kindly deference to the defunct was creditable to our better nature. The fashion has retired of late years. The death of BURTON, the growing age of HACKETT, and the absorption of JEFFERSON in *Rip Van Winkle*—to say nothing of the passing off of many excellent people who seemed to be necessary to the *tout ensemble* of old English comedy—will partly account for this. Again, the stage of the present day has been enriched by much first-rate novelty, spectacular, sensational and realistic, all supported by actors of merit. Only the generation which is now in its middle age remembers the time when it was plain tragedy or comedy or nothing; and when either was presented in the most downright and orthodox manner, just as it is being presented this week at the Opera House by Mr. MARK SMITH and his companions.

The variety, to say the very least of it, is enticing. None of the old English parts suit such actors as EDWIN ADAMS and LAWRENCE BARRETT, both of whom are admirable artists. But they are essentially sulted to the modern stage. They belong to the school of FECHTER and have nothing of the old school about them. BURTON and HACKETT had; and so has MARK SMITH, and it is as good as a reminiscence to catch in him certain tones and movements which one never catches in the younger actors of the present day. We shall not say that the latter are less natural, for the elder stage was largely conventional. But there is something realistic even in the unnaturalness of the old plays and players which pleases us, setting a sort of genial defiance in the face of modern criticism.

Mr. SMITH'S *Fine Old English Gentleman* was a hearty and delightful performance. Last night the Rivals was produced with equal effect. And, as the whole of the week is to be given up to this line, let us hope that the older playgoers will refresh themselves.

The Suicide Mania.

The frequency with which disappointed lovers of both sexes are just now making demolition corpses of their demolition bodies calls for reprehension at the hands of an indignant press. Considering the great number of unmarried people, it is strange that any young person, male or female, should resort to poison or pistol in a case of unrequited love. That a well-behaved and right-minded member of society should indulge a brief bilious spell on an occasion of the kind, is in reason. But to die outright—. Odds, bullets! *that* is the head and front, the most pitiable and unpitied of absurdities.

There is a gentleman of the middle age, who might be summoned as a witness for a walk of half a block, who assures us that there is never any sense in self-destruction. He declares that when he was a very young man he was madly in love. His love was returned; and there was every prospect of a happy result. Of a sudden, however, an event came to pass which put marriage out of the question. So what did this young gentleman—(we mean this middle-aged gentleman who was at the time indicated a young gentleman)—what did this infatuated young gentleman do? This is what he did. He went and purchased him two horse-pistols; he dressed himself in his handsomest suit of clothes; and he called at the farm-house which sheltered the object of his heart's desire. It was a moonlit, summer night. So what did this infatuated young man ask the young lady to do? He asked her to take a walk. The young lady—she was a very proper young lady and loved this young man quite to distraction—assented, of course, and they strolled. They strolled into a deep wood, "far from the haunts of men," and out of the reach "of any voice or eye." They sat down upon a log, and this young gentleman very plainly told this young lady that they could never be man and wife, and all the whys and wherefores, which were, indeed, conclusive. The young lady, like an affectionate, dear girl as she was, began to cry; whereupon our hero produced his two horse-pistols, loaded down to the muzzle with buck-shot.

"SUSAN," says he, and there was solemnity in his voice and a terrible earnestness in his eye. "SUSAN," says he.

SUSAN looked up frightened to behold the murderous weapons gleaming in the moonlight.

"What are you going to do?" says she.

"I am going to get over this in thirty minutes," he says sternly, taking out his watch, "and you shall do the same thing, or I'll kill you first and then kill myself. I mean it, SUSAN. Don't doubt it."

She did not. She sat and mused, and he sat and meditated, and time ran along with the moonbeams that trotted round the watch-dial. At the end of twenty-nine minutes he said: "Time's up. I believe I had rather live without you, SUSAN, than die with you. What do you say?"

"Them's my sentiments," says SUSAN.

"Good," says this infatuated young man, replacing his watch in his vest pocket and firing off the two horse-pistols in the air "Let's go home and say no more about it."

They went home. SUSAN was married to another gentleman inside a year. Our hero is still a bachelor—a jolly bachelor—with plenty of money and friends and health; and he says now and then, referring to this episode in his young career, "Now, wouldn't I have been a blarsted fool if I had let the thirty minutes run out? Why, sir, SUSAN is old and fat and ugly, and has nine children; and as for me—why, damme, I feel as young as a gal with ribbonds."

Certainly the gentleman does, and is moved beside by the sweet consciousness of having saved not only his own life but the life of an innocent young woman, and the lives of nine innocent young children, by an act of severe but practical wisdom and virtue; the which is commended to all seekers after suicide.

Two Ghost Stories.

A correspondent of the North Carolinian, writing from Murfreesboro, Hartford county, N. C., relates the following incident and asks us to accept it as a curious one, which we decline to do:

About three years since a man appointed to a JOHN DOORY, of Hartford county, N. C.,) by the name of NATHAN BEALE, who was certainly dead at the seven days' fight around Richmond! I saw him about three days after he was killed, saw him buried, and saw the wound, which was in a musket ball hole in the left side, the ball passing through! This I swear as an absolute fact. And now I tell what has since appeared to me and to several others, and to which I will also take oath. About three years since, at the Franklin depot, on the Seaboard road, I found NATHAN BEALE and W. E. HALLS, S. E. BEALE, cousin to deceased, and A. M. GARDINER, of Southampton county, Virginia, and then and there shall be done to me as to Lie owns of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance passed on the 4th of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways." CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved November 15, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

AN ILLUSTRATED

Magazine for the People.

CONDUCTED BY

J. G. HOLLAND.

Another Brilliant Number.

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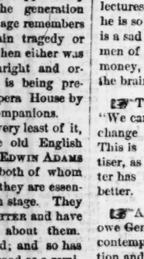

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FIRM CHANGE.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Leber & Limberg is this day dissolved by said Limberg departing for paris unknown. Mr. Peter Leber will continue the business of fresco painter on his own account, and can be found at No. 83 Fourth street (Nicholas' store), where he will be pleased to attend promptly to all orders.

PETER LEBER.

Louisville, Ky., November 9, 1871.—no11 dly

CITY ITEMS.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them.

JAMES KEELER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. no15 WFAM

A World of Thanks is Due

to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the *Quillaya Saponaria*, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its Bark gives to the fragrant SOZODONT much of its unrivaled efficacy as a preparative of the teeth.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

aul7 dawly

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston** is the greatest face beautifier.

DIED.

VIGLINI—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 3½ o'clock A. M., SALLIE E., wife of P. A. Viglini, in her 29th year.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, J. B. Wood, 474 Main st., between Campbell and Wenzel, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, at 2½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DRAKE—In this city, on the evening of the 14th inst., LUELLA, aged 19 years, daughter of William W. and Susan L. Waring.

Funeral at the family residence, on First street, south of Gray street, at 3 P. M. to-Wednesday.

DUGAN—On the 4th inst., PATRICK DUGAN, at his late residence, on Water street, between Sixth and Seventh.

The funeral will take place to-day, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NEWELL—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 14th, at 4½ o'clock, JAMES NEWELL, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) evening from his residence, on Fifth street, between Main and Market, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MOODIE—At the residence of Capt. Geo. P. Smith, on the 14th inst., ADELIA SHIPP MOORMAN, wife of Rob't G. Moorman, of Owensboro, Ky.

The funeral will take place from the house at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WARING—In this city, on the morning of the 14th inst., LUELLA, aged 19 years, daughter of William W. and Susan L. Waring.

Funeral at the family residence, on First street, south of Gray street, at 3 P. M. to-Wednesday.

DUGAN—On the 4th inst., PATRICK DUGAN, at his late residence, on Water street, between Sixth and Seventh.

The funeral will take place to-day, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Chicago and the Great Conflagration.

A CONCISE history of the PAST of this most wonderful of cities, the GREAT, the COMMERCIAL, and VIVID account of its destruction by fire; with maps, incidents, &c. By CURRAN and CHAMBERLAIN, City Editors Chicago Tribune. AGENTS WANTED. C. F. Vent, Publisher, 38 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. no15 codtf

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THE interest on the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company, due December 1st, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, at the office of the company in this city on and after the 30th inst., or at the banking house of Messrs. Lehman, Sons & Co., New York City, on and after the 1st proximo.

A. A. QUARRIER, Sec.

MEETINGS.

Meeting.

TO the officers and members of the Board of Trade and citizens generally: The affairs of the Louisville Bridge Company, of such vital importance to every citizen will be held at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, at 12 o'clock. As the subject to be considered is of vital importance to the trade and commerce of this community, your prompt attendance is urged. By order

A. WATLAND, Sec.

Notice.

ALL Tanners and Curriers of Louisville are hereby respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the Tanners' and Curriers' Union to be held at Union Hall, No. 18 Hancock street, between Brook and First, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M., sharp. Come all.

ALBERT A. STOLL,
Sec'y pro tem.

Masonic Notice.

Special communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 5, will convene (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work. By order

C. C. PURDY, H. P.

S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Stated meeting of Louisville Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. & A. M., will be held in their hall at Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock.

J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

CITY ORDINANCES.

No. 217.] **AN ORDINANCE**

For improving part of an alley known as Pirtle street, from Hancock street east 210 feet, and between Main and Market streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the alley in Pirtle street, from Thirteenth street east 210 feet, and between Main and Market streets, be improved by grading each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way of the same, and that the McAdam pavement according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 4th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 4th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved November 15, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet if may fire a powder-mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous bath of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon. no13 codtd&wt

AWFUL DEFEAT!

The rout is complete! The last hope of the parties who have been getting up SCALP POISONS to compete with

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

is lost, lost, lost! Still it towers over all rivals, new and old. Still it remains the STANDARD HAIR DYE OF THE COUNTRY. SIXR tens of thousands of heads that once adorned the white flag

LABERY CRISTADORO'S COLORS,

and the course of the DYE OF DYES is ever upward and onward. So much for excellence, wholesomeness, and a true reproduction of Nature's tints. As a dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

oc25 dcod&wcowsun

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect HAIR DYE. No Ridiculous Tints; no Disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous. BLACK or BROWN. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York.

oc7 dcod&wcowly

AVOID QUACKS.

A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility and premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

se23 eod6m

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. se6 We&Su3m

MILLINERY.

MAD. F. LANG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Millinery, Cloaks, & Fancy Goods,

No. 386, northeast corner Eighth and Market.

Velvet Cloaks made to order at reduced rates.

oc26 WeSuim

Miss M. M. Strasser

BEGS leave to inform her friends and former customers that she has opened and newly fitted up her establishment on Market street, No. 386, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, and is prepared to show a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all the new novelties of the season.

A general invitation is extended to her friends to call and examine for themselves.

Respectfully,

M. M. STRASSER.

sel7 d3mSuWe*

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

HAVE removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oc22 dlm

REMOVAL.

THE Colton Dental Association has removed to No. 130½ Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market, where Dr. Gildea will be pleased to meet his former patrons. He is prepared to perform all operations in dentistry on reasonable charges.

sun7 eod3mSuWe&Fr

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

THE undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Meade County Court of Claims at its September term, 1871, to select and let the contract for a new court-house and let the same out upon contract for the construction of a suitable building, do hereby give notice that they will, on the 18th day of November, 1871, at the Court-house door in Brandenburg, Ky., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., let out said building, to the lowest bidder, according to the terms of the order appointing us as commissioners above.

D. BLAST.
SHACKLETT.
M. CAUDILL.
Commissioners.

This 16th Oct., 1871.—oc20 dlm

Proposals for the Cast Iron Cornice of the U. S. Custom-House, New Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
October 16, 1871. }

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. November 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in position the cast iron cornice for the Custom-House at New Orleans, La., as exhibited by the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

Bidders will be required to offer in their bids the cost per square foot of No. 2 gray mottled iron, clean, smooth, and free from all defects and flaws, delivered on the levee, and the price of furnishing and putting in position the cornice to each front, the bid to include the cost of the contract.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of the cornice to each front, the bal ance on the completion of the contract.

Bidders will be required to state within which they will complete the contract if awarded to them.

All the bids must be made out in the printed form to be obtained at this office, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be approved by the U. S. District Judge or the Clerk of the U. S. Court.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for cast iron cornice to the Custom-house, New Orleans, La.," and addressed to

Col. J. F. MOISE
Superintendent.

oct6 dtNov15&Su

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1846),

CARRIAGE-BUILDERS,

1,009 and 1,011 Chestnut street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And successors to GEO. W. WATSON & CO., retired.

ORIGINAL and only manufacturers of the celebrated ROGERS' CARRIAGES and LIGHT WAGONS. Combining all the requisites in the production of a first-class vehicle, this work is indorsed by the best connoisseurs of vehicles in this country, and is now held as a standard in durability, elegance of style, proportion, and fine finish.

The popularity of this manufacture is attested by its steady increase and the retention of customers during the last twenty-five years. The increased facilities secured by leasing the factory formerly occupied by GEO. W. WATSON & CO. enable us to more fully supply the demand for our Carriages.

The Only Manufactory where the Real Rogers Vehicles are Made.

Orders gotten up promptly, and details carried out to suit customers. oc6 codtm

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago Fire.

COMMISSION.

THE firm of Denton & Sarge, having dissolved, we desire to inform our correspondents and the trade generally that the

General Commission Business

Will be continued under the name and firm of

D. H. DENTON & CO.,

At No. 190 East Washington street, Chicago. One hundred cents on the dollar having been paid on the indebtedness of the late firm, and having ample capital left, we are now prepared to buy and ship or buy and hold here GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c., on margins and brokerage.

Option-trading in Grain and provisions is again gaining ground here, and we are prepared to execute orders in this line, as of old, upon margins.

Reference—Union National Bank, Chicago.

no7 g20 D. H. DENTON & CO.

F. F. CARSON, Late of Evansville, Ind.
R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evans

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposit ions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System etc.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 39 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. se6 We&Sa4eowtt

GREAT ATTRACTION!

AT THE

Parlor Furniture Manufactory

On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 231.

The finest and largest stock of Parlor Furniture can be found at the above-named place.

A lot of new style Suits are being prepared and will be ready in a few days to put on the covering.

Parties ordering Suits can select covering and have them finished in a short time.

There are many varieties of coverings best make of hair-cloth, cotolines, reps, plain and stripes, of every description and color.

Call and examine the goods, and you will find the prices very low. Respectfully,

JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.

oc22 SuW&FtuJa1

C.S. Maltby's Oysters

H. W. ERLE, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "OLD RELIABLE" and "EXTRA MORE OYSTERS, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail. oc29 Dimwtu

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati.....H. TATA.....9 A. M.
Henderson.....PETER WOLFE.....4 P. M.
Cape Girardeau.....BEN. LEVERICH.....7 P. M.
Madison.....NAT WILLIS.....1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Arlington, Cin. Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.

Departures Yesterday.

Arlington, Cin. Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. R. C. Gray, Henderson.

[Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report this condition by the weather and rivers at various points.]

The river was stationary yesterday evening, with 6 feet 6 inches at the head of the canal, and 10 feet 6 inches at the shoal down the Indian chute. It will be rising this morning, and in all probability will soon be very rapidly, as an immense amount of rain has fallen within the past forty-eight hours. Monday night it rained without intermission, and at intervals very heavily, continuing yesterday up to 3 P. M. As the writing it is turning cold, with high wind blowing from all quarters. The rain has been general, and there is no longer a doubt but there will be plenty of water by the latter part of this week to admit of our large-class boats starting out. Dispatches were received yesterday stating that there were 20 inches in the channel at Pittsburgh and the river rising.

The Nat. Williams goes out for Madison today at 1 P. M.

The Potomac is advertised to leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday.

The Juniata and Ben. Franklin are the mail-line boats for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

The new boat, Emma C. Elliott, Capt. J. D. Elliott, passed the lower bound Portland wharf this morning ready to receive for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. She will leave positively on Saturday at 3 P. M.

The Rose Hitz, after a retirement of several weeks, will to-day resume her place in the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company's line, and will leave the upper wharf at 4 P. M. for Evansville and Henderson.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee appointed by the Louisville Convention will meet at Pittsburgh, on the 31st of the present month, to prepare the preliminary work for the deliberations of the latter body.

Ex-Supervisory Inspector Crawford is out in a card in response to the attack made on him at Louisville, by Commodore Kounts. He denies that he was or is now in any way interested in any of the various patents charged by the Commodore.

Capt. John A. Robinson, agent of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, purchased two barges yesterday from Hall, Moore & Burkhardt. One of the barges is lying above the New Albany wharf and the other on the Indiana shore opposite Henderson Island. He paid $1,100 for the two barges.

Capt. John A. Robinson, of the steamer Falls City, made a contract Yesterday with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company to transport three bridges from this city. One of the bridges is to span Green river, one Cumberland river and the third Tennessee river. These three bridges amount to 1,435 tons.

Capt. H. J. Erinker's new boat, Marie Louise, just completed at this port for the New Orleans and Red river trade, is now ready to receive freight for New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson. She is at the city wharf, foot of Seventh street, and will leave for the above-named ports Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. All freights sent down to-day will be received.

In the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, Judge Hoffman has contemplated setting out his steamboat interest and intends going into the steamboat business. He says that he will sell the Bermuda and Charmer he will then buy 500 geese and 500 ganders for a commencement. His object in buying so many ganders as geese is that each gander is to act as a policeman to guard the weaker sex against the encroachments of wild animals that lurked about Corn Island. We have no doubt that the Commodore will succeed in this enterprise if he gets it right on the goose.

There was another trial of the call steam-syphon pump on the steamer Carrie Thorn, Monday, at four o'clock P. M., which proved entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. The owners of the boat expressed themselves highly delighted with the performance. The call-pump, so the upon worker put at this port, has justified the action of the Supervising Board of Inspectors in adopting it as an equivalent for the donkey pump in small-class boats. Its efficiency and cheapness will save steamboats in this district many thousands of dollars annually to the boilers it is always ready, as its construction precludes the possibility of it getting out of order. Supply pumps, similar to those at the Eagle Brass Foundery, on Ninth street.

The Memphis Avalanche of Monday says: "The river rose two inches yesterday, and advanced from Cairo to Memphis sixteen since the last swell began. Prospects favor better waters in in the upper rivers, and all the large steamers are preparing for the season. The Natchez, Diamond, Great Republic, Bismarck and other heavy carriers expect to leave St. Louis within the week, and the Diamond has five hundred tons from Little Rock, and White the same from Yazoo port down. All Southern tributaries are in fair navigable order, with the exception of the Ouachita, in which stream boats cannot run above Catahoula shoals, about 150 miles from its mouth. The weather yesterday was raw and inclement, with a drizzling rain all the afternoon. The levee was a lonely place. Nothing arrived up to dark except the Chippewa, from Arkansas, and the St. Joseph, for St. Louis, with 340 bales of cotton, was the only departure. The Chippewa brought 258 bales of cotton, having put off seventy-five bales at the mouth. The steamboat Liberty passed down on the way to the mouth of White river, where she will operate on river obstructions."

Curious Criminal Statistics.

Hon. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, has prepared a series of statistics to be embodied in his annual report, setting forth the relation of education to crime in the New England States. From this it appears, first, that eighty per cent. of the criminals in those States have no education, or not sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life; second, eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals have never learned any trade, nor are they master of any skilled labor; third, not far from seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed are by persons of foreign extract, first themselves abroad, or their parents; fourth, eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals are intemperate; fifth, ninety-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders are from idle, ignorant, vicious and drunken homes.—[Cin. Commercial.

THE CHATTANOOGA FIRE.

Full Particulars—Origin and Extent of the Conflagration.

The Loss and Losers.

[From the Chattanooga Times, 12.]

The fire originated in the jewelry store of W. F. Fisher & Bro., on the southwest corner of Market and Eighth streets. The store was a one-story frame building, built about five years ago, and a perfect tinder-box.

THE ALARM.

was given about one o'clock Sunday morning by Mr. Charles Ford, of the St. Nicholas, who was on his way home at the time. No flames were visible, only a smoldering glow in a crack in the ceiling near the corner of the building, on the side toward Eighth street. The door was at once broken in. Mr. W. F. Fisher, who came out from his sleeping-room in the rear of the building, in his night-clothing, presented a pistol and demanded "what they meant." They soon pointed out the imminent danger, and he hastened to assist them in extinguishing the fire. With a hatchet a piece of ceiling was cut out, showing a blaze extending to the floor between the outside and the battens and ceiling. A bucket of water was dashed into the aperture and the flame was apparently extinguished. In a few seconds it was seen, however, to be burning above the hole that was cut. With the assistance of others, Mr. Lynch then got upon the roof and saw the flames creeping up between the two shells of the building, and almost ready to burst out. He called out for water, but none could be obtained, and in a few more seconds the fire burst through the roof and soon became uncontrollable. Thus from the want of half a dozen buckets of water at the proper time and place the city sustained a loss of over $100,000.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

When it was seen that the fire was beyond control, every one commenced removing goods from the wooden buildings adjoining on the south. But before more than half the property could be removed, these buildings, or rather their tinder-boxes, were wrapped in flames. Meantime the church bells were sounding the alarm, and a large crowd collected, but, with no organized fire department and no recognized leader, they could do little or nothing toward checking the fire.

When the flames reached the store of H. N. Snyder & Son, they were checked by the solid high brick wall of Clippinger's new building, but passed to the rear of it and seized upon a small wooden building used by Mr. Clippinger's store room, and roofs, and of Tuttle & Hedrick, dealers in agricultural implements. The proprietors and their friends fought the fire as long as possible, with wet blankets, etc., but they were soon compelled to succumb to the rain of firebrands and cinders. Kirkpatrick & Co. were carrying a very extensive stock of fine liquors, and had an extensive wholesale establishment. Some forty or fifty barrels of liquor and several thousand cigars were saved, but still we fear the loss was greater than the insurance.

Ruble & Haight, who occupied the north half of the building, lost everything, including a valuable horse in a stable at the rear of the building. The contents of this warehouse was a terribly grand spectacle. The flames from the immense quantity of spirits stored within blazed up many feet in the air, and the intense heat from the burning alcohol created a vortex which drew in the surrounding air with tremendous force, almost like a whirlwind.

Before the fearful heat thus engendered the adjoining buildings, all one and two-story wooden shanties, vanished like leaves before the wind, their owners having scarcely time to move their property.

The two-story brick building belonging to the Fort estate scarcely checked the advance of the flames, which then seized upon the large frame store adjoining, erected by Mr. Carpenter in 1866 as a carpenter-master's warehouse, and owned by R. Church, of Knoxville, but then occupied by Nassaur & Rosenthal, Hart & Holland, and the Water-works Company. About this time Recorder Sharp saw the necessity for summary measures, and ordered the destruction by gunpowder, beginning next south of Traynor's drug store, which enabled the fire to be checked at that point, after having made a clear sweep from Market street to Broad, a distance of about 400 feet.

The following is a list of the losses by fire as near as we can ascertain them at present, commencing with the southernmost point, to which the fire reached:

D. T. Clippinger, stock of paints, oils, etc., in small frame building destroyed, and foundation of new brick building (to be built of stone), and rear window-frames damaged. Loss about $800. Insured.

H. N. Snyder & Co., stock of groceries, $2,500. They saved about $2,000 worth of goods in fair condition.

H. N. Snyder, building and personal effects destroyed, $2,500.

J. Buck & Son, two-story brick building, with stock of dry goods, clothing, etc., loss by fire and damage to stock, $8,000; partially insured.

L. Silberman, loss in stock of watches and jewelry, $2,030. Partially insured.

T. Ryan & Bro., two-story brick building, occupied by Mr. Silberman, and frame buildings occupied by Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Goldstein, Peeples & Co., W. F. Fischer and E. G. Eaton & Co., total loss; no insurance.

Mrs. E. K. Fischer lost a part of her stock of her fancy goods and millinery, and also much household furniture, piano, wearing apparel, etc. Insured for $1,000.

S. Goldstein, merchant tailor, lost about $600 in stock and tools. Partially insured.

W. F. Peeples & Co., family grocers, lost in stock, etc., $2,000. Insured.

O. G. Eaton & Co., stock of lumber stored in old ice-house building belonging to T. Fort, on Railroad avenue, rear of Peeples', loss $100.

W. F. Fischer & Bro., loss by fire and moving stock and tools, $2,500. Partially insured.

Mr. Schnee, boot-maker, loss in stock and tools, $300.

D. Kirkpatrick & Co., loss in liquors, rectifying apparatus, tobacco, etc., about $9,000. Partially insured.

Ruble & Hight lost their entire stock of agricultural machinery, valued at about $15,000.

Jacob Bunz lost the building occupied by the two firms last named, value $4,000.

J. C. Calhoun, tinner, lost the greater portion of his stock and many of his tools, together with the building. Total loss $1,500.

Nisbit & McGlohon, boots and shoes, lost two-thirds their stock, or about $6,000. Partially insured.

Isaac Piper, grocer, lost in stock and by removal $800.

H. Schneider & Co., dry goods, lost in stock about $2,500. Partially insured.

Mrs. E. Colston, loss heavily by removal and on lease of building, say $1,000. No insurance.

Nassauer & Loventhal, dry goods, report loss in stock of $2,000. Partially insured.

Hurt & Bullin, grocers and commission merchants, loss in stock $1,000. No insurance.

Henry Deusch, watchmaker, lost his building and a portion of his stock; $500.

F. Mlorke, merchant tailor, lost a portion of his stock by removal; about $300.

J. Lenz, cigar manufacturer and dealer, lost about $700 in furniture and material.

Mrs. M. Gorman, milliner and dry goods, loss about $1,000.

Dr. Prosbro, dentist over Mrs. Gorman's, lost about $500 in tools, etc.

Of course the foregoing figures are only approximate.

All the windows in Sims' building opposite Hurt & Hollan were broken by the heat, and the front of the building was badly scorched.

Patton & Payne lost $2,000 by the removal of their stock when apprehensive that the fire was coming.

Henry Krieger must have lost an equal amount in the same way.

Brew & Buford moved their stock and had much if not badly damaged.

Sanders & Lauter lost $400 by moving stock in anticipation of fire.

The Times office moved all the job type across the street, and only picd part of one case. Fully insured.

Additional details of losses will be given to-morrow.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Our hypothesis is that coal oil or some other inflammable fluidwas injected in Fischer's building, probably in the rear of the building, and fired. The object of course was plunder. During the fire, Colonel Joseph Mee was addressing the crowd and urged the people to go to work. While he was speaking, two well-dressed strangers were seen in the crowd, and one was heard to say to the other, "He had better go home. He will have enough of his own business to attend to soon." In a few minutes a pile of shingles saturated with coal oil was found blazing against Mee & Mills' oil warehouse, but fortunately the corner of Market and Sixth Ouachita, in which stream boats cannot run above Catahoula shoals, about 150 miles from its mouth. The weather yesterday was raw and inclement, with a drizzling rain all the afternoon. The levee was a lonely place. Nothing arrived up to dark except the Chippewa, from Arkansas, and the St. Joseph, for St. Louis, with 340 bales of cotton, was the only departure. The Chippewa brought 258 bales of cotton, having put off seventy-five bales at the mouth. The steamboat Liberty passed down on the way to the mouth of White river, where she will operate on river obstructions."

PINKERTON'S PILL.

The Most Complete and Extensive Records of Criminal History in America Destroyed.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

That our conflagration reduced to cinders thousands of valuables which can never be replaced, whose great value consisted in that very inability to be replaced, is too evident to be descanted on. The loss of the records in the court-house, and the numerous suggestions for the restoration of land titles, make it painfully evident that this fact is only too well appreciated. But these were public property, and no one thinks of denying that their loss was a public calamity. But there were private records whose loss is a public calamity. If any one thinks otherwise, a perusal of the following may tend to change his opinion of the subject.

Thousands of thieves, and hundreds of thousands of respectable people, were as fully acquainted with the name of Allan Pinkerton as of Thomas Jefferson, or Jack the Giant-Killer, and his detective agency was as famous an institution as Boston Common. The system over which he presided was the result of years of patient toil and persevering energy, and the reputation enjoyed by him was the fruit of that toil and energy and perseverance. With a huge central office in Chicago and branches in New York and Philadelphia, the champion thief-catcher had his prey so uncomfortably situated as to all the time in the toils, only they didn't know it.

The system was not destroyed, but a portion of its foundation has given way, and the savings of twenty years—toil, in dollars and cents, but in records which dollars and cents can never replace—vanished in about half an hour. Mr. Pinkerton started his famous detective agency in Chicago in 1852, and two years later, when it began to assume large proportions, the records were commenced. The most minute details of every case were all faithfully recorded; the statement of every applicant for assistance in receiving property; the detectives to whomthe "job" was entrusted; his orders; his report of the operations; the disposition by the thief of the property stolen; the amount recovered, and indeed every detail of the case. Then, when the thief was brought to trial, the whole of the testimony in the case was taken down, and the final disposition of the prisoners duly recorded, so that from the time a complaint was made at Pinkerton's headquarters that money or property had been missing, a complete history of the thief and his paramours, to ill the disappearance of the former in the penitentiary or his acquittal, was recorded. The amount of matter thus created was astonishing. For the past seven years it was more than $30,000 had been paid. Of such curious records there were no less than 400 gigantic volumes of great value. These were nearly all stowed away in the vaults of Harris' banking safes, while the remainder were placed in wooden cases. It is needless to state that every one of them was destroyed. That in itself would have been a public calamity.

Mr. Pinkerton also possessed complete records of the secret service of the Army of the Potomac. They were of immense value, being not only the complete but the only set in existence. Mr. Pinkerton, whose facilities for obtaining correct information during those days were, of course, very much greater than any one else could have, valued them at $30,000. The Government had already offered $30,000 for them—59 volumes altogether—and negotiations were still going on. The whole are perished.

Pinkerton had in his employ a large number of preventive policemen, whose occupation was "to watch while all the rest were sleeping, to chase the rogues that prowl by night," as the two *gens d'armes* were wont to sing. These men had orders every night to make out a report how they had spent it, and had to give an account of their proceedings on their beat, the condition of the weather, what unusual circumstances they witnessed, who they saw, and what they and did not see in her. These reports were all copied into the records. There were forty of these ponderous volumes, which were obtained at a cost of $10 each. Their value may be imagined. They were frequently consulted in court proceedings for the purpose of gaining information as regards the weather, the condition of the streets, the presence or absence of a lamp-post, and other policemen. There were in all forty-eight patrolmen, who gave each an account of these particulars, and it is presumable that their accounts generally coincided as far as atmospheric conditions were concerned. Of course the records were all destroyed. In the first-mate room, which the fiends selected every thing on which they could lay hands, they carried two of these volumes down stairs and threw them on a wagon, into which much other property had been carried by the scent of combustibles. The remainder shared the fiery fate common to everything in the burnt district.

In a second room adjoining Mr. Pinkerton's private office were a number of plain wooden cases, in which were stored the files of the daily papers since 1857. There was not a copy of a daily or weekly paper for the week ending in which Mr. Pinkerton had not a duplicate. Many were bound together, and 105 volumes covered them all. These were printed instructions posted all round the city, giving directions to the men, in case of fire, to move these perishable goods first, trusting the safes to protect the interiors. Mr. Pinkerton's faith in the Harris safes, which cost $70 each, and a Herring safe, which cost $600, would be worth something as a protection against fire, but the result proved them to go to work. While he was speaking, two well-dressed strangers were seen in the crowd, and one was heard to say to the other, "He had better go home. He will have enough of his own business to attend to soon." In a few minutes a pile of shingles saturated with coal oil was found blazing against Mee & Mills' oil warehouse, but fortunately the corner of Market and Sixth streets. Fortuneately, the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

Similar attempts to fire the store of Divine & Goodwin and the Montague block were also detected in time.

The Mayor has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the scoundrels.

It is probable that there is an organized incendiary gang operating in this country. It may be that Chattanooga was expected to be another Chicago, and was fired for the same purpose.

Perhaps the Chicago Times' revelations about the international society were true.

The following is a correct list of insurance effected at Goldsmith's agency, on property in the burnt district, to-wit:

L. Silberman, $1,750 on stock, in the "Underwriters."

E. Fischer, $800 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, and $1,200 in the "Underwriters," on stock, and $765 in the Georgia Home, on piano, furniture, library, etc.

W. F. Fischer & Bro., $715 50 in the Franklin, and $715 50 in the "Underwriters."

Nisbet & McGlohon, $3,000 in the Franklin, on stock.

S. Goldstein, $350 on stock, in the "Underwriters."

D. Kirkpatrick & Co., $2,000 on stock, in the "Underwriters."

H. Schneider & Co., $1,000 on stock, in the Franklin.

Mrs. M. L. Fort, executrix, $1,500 on two-story brick building, in the "Underwriters."

Messrs. W. D. Peeples & Co. have a policy of $3,000 in the Georgia Home, issued from the Nashville agency.

The total amount of insurance in the "Underwriters" is $8,132 50; Franklin, $1,522 50; Georgia Home, $2,800.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, November 14, 1871. }

Money is in urgent demand, and there is a good deal of good paper on the market and the banks find themselves unable to provide for it all. The rates of discount are unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Is heavy at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—Is coming in slowly with a considerable decline in price and but little demand. It opened in New York to-day at 111¾ and closed at the same.

Messrs. Morton, Gali & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110¾	111¾
Silver halves and quarters	100	..
Silver dimes	104	..

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are not at all lively, but we notice some advance in the new issues.

Coupons of 1881		114¼@114¾
"	1867	110¾@111¾
"	1865	111¾@112¼
"	1865	111¾@112¼
"	1865 (new)	113 @114
"	1867	113¾@114¼
"	1868	113¾@114¾
Ten-forties		108½@109¼
Currency 6s		113¾@114¾

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	117	117¾	¾	
Coupons, '62	113¾	113¾		
Coupons, '64	113¾	113¾		
Coupons, '65	113¾	113¾		
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	114	¼	
Coupons, '67	113¾	114	¼	
Coupons, '68	114¼	114½	¼	
Ten-forty coupons	108½	108¾	¼	
Currency 6s	113¾	114¼	½	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are very dull, but no great press to sell is evinced by holders, consequently prices are unchanged.

Money Matters in New York.

[Herald, 12th.]

Money was easy at five to seven per cent. on stocks and at five to six per cent. on government. Before three o'clock there was the usual Saturday pressure to lend for the two days' interest to Monday, and borrowers were in many instances supplied at four per cent.

Prime commercial paper was quoted at 9@12 per cent. discount, with considerable business in the vicinity of ten per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady on the basis of 109¾@109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109¾@109¾ for sight bills.

In Chicago.

[Times, 10th.]

The financial situation was without any important or decided change last week. As business was restricted considerably by the suspension of trade on Tuesday and the unpleasant weather on Thursday, matters at the banks were very quiet, though not dull, and void of anything of a character of the general business transacted was almost the same as on the week preceding. The calls from the various classes of borrowers and intriguing and squandering the public money to enable his administration to continue to have some of them published in due time, when the parties were dead or forgotten. Indeed, many of them were already written, and were waiting but a favorable opportunity for introduction to the world. The recent heated term has interfered materially with his designs, and crumbled into dust many of his fine castles in air. When the fire first broke out a rush was made to save the most valuable property. All that could be moved in Mr. Pinkerton's room was transferred to a wagon, and the newspaper files were made ready for removing. But before the lowering tackle could be put into satisfactory operation the fire was fast darting through the hatchway, and the wagon containing the trifling proportion of salvage drove quickly off to Mr. Pinkerton's home on West Monroe street.

Besides these losses were others. The storeroom where the disguises and other paraphernalia of a detective were stored; the dormitory and the extensive household arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the small army of men in constant employ in the building also were burned.

The greedy fire here did all the damage it could. In half an hour the best regulated office in the country, and the most accurate and probably minutely detailed records, lay in the basement—a red hot, indescribable heap of ashes, which will remain in that state for about a fortnight later, was a heap of bricks, surmounted by the remains of a penholder.

How Thiers Manages France.

[New York Times' Paris Letter.]

At no period since the war has there been so great a dearth of political news. M. Thiers seems to be managing the Government with ability, and notwithstanding the bitterness of opposition, a great deal better than one would expect. One sees his hand in everything. His ministers are mere secretaries, and even M. Casimier-Perier, though a very strong will and very decided opinions, has been seen to yield within the past few days. There has been a great deal of talk and irritation growing out of this interference, but I do not know how that may be. There is not a great deal of talk there is generally a little trade, and the general gossip of the moment, in the political world, runs upon this point. The commissioners appointed to try M. Thiers is represented as guiding Generals and Admirals, and reading them lectures upon the way to do things. One journal tells a story of his interview with Admiral Jauréguiberry, came to explain the surrender of Metz. M. Theirs began to explain how the place came to fall, and how it could have been prevented, presenting facts and figures to the astonished Marshal, who had no chance to get in a word. After an hour M. Thiers rose. "I thank you kindly, Marshal," he said, opening the door, "for the information you came to give me; at another time you may be good enough to give me some further facts. At present I am rather pressed for time, or I would listen to you longer; but the fact is, the stupid fellows in my stables know nothing, and I am obliged to show them how to carry a horse." Marshal Bazaine went away, in doubt whether or not he had been able to give a word of information. At the great political dinners M. Thiers is the centre. He is supposed to carve the Harris safes, which cost $70 each, and a Herring safe, which cost $600, would be worth something as a protection against fire, but the result proved them to go to work. While he was speaking, two well-dressed strangers were seen in the crowd, and one was heard to say to the other, "He had better go home. He will have enough of his own business to attend to soon." In a few minutes a pile of shingles saturated with coal oil was found blazing against Mee & Mills' oil warehouse, but fortunately the corner of Market and Sixth streets. Fortuneately, the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

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THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[Hon. J. Rap. Price, Judge.]

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.—John McMahon, Thomas Cleery, Ed. Perkins, Thomas Selzer, Thomas Welsch, James McCann and James Howard, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Jacobs Chandler, Mary Riley, Horace Gray and Charles Haycock fined $10 each; Mary Sharp discharged.

Harry Gill, assault and battery on Jas. Hartman; fined $50.

Moses Wallace, assault and battery on Polly Crenshaw; continued until Thursday.

Mollie Brown, assault and battery on John Simpson; continued until Thursday.

Wm. Noel, stealing from John Wiseman; fined $20 and imprisoned one day.

Thos. Cook, shooting Richard Sims; continued one week.

Wm. McGruder, killing Henry Lee; continued until Thursday.

Mike Billings, obstructing and wounding Theodore Mendendorf; held in $500 to answer.

Charles Roan, wounding Albert Anderson; continued until Thursday.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[Hon. Jas. Harlan, Chancellor pro tem.]

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.—Amelia Schuman vs. G. Schuman; the motion of defendant to be set aside the order of July 29, 1871, amending previous order appointing a receiver, being heard, is overruled.

Jefferson County Court

[Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.]

PROBATE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.—John Boecher qualified as guardian of John Henry Boecher, child of J. H. Boecher, deceased, with Jacob Schelenbecker as surety.

Herman Herzer, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, granted license to solemnize the rites of matrimony.

The estate of Mary Horabach, deceased, committed to the HAND of the public administrator, L. Briscoe, Esq. Head and Lory Gaar appointed appraisers of said estate.

United States Courts.

[Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.]

CIRCUIT COURT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.—A. C. Goddin vs. J. S. Neal et al.; demurrer to petition sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend his declaration.

Lawson vs. Schenkler et al.; demurrer to petition sustained, and judgment for defendants' costs.

H. G. V. Wintersmith, Esq., sworn as an attorney of this court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re J. C. Webb, the appointment of B. J. Webb as assignee herein approved; stock of said bankrupt allowed to be sold privately by the assignee for the best interest of creditors until the first day of May, 1872.

In re S. R. Hope; assignee herein to retain $262 29 from creditors in favor of H. Hill Kitchen, and that Millikan be allowed time to prove his claim.

E. E. Jones, assignee of J. T. Moore & Co., vs. J. T. Young et al.; Pratt & Allen allowed to draw $63 50 from the funds in court, herein, and S. P. Jones and E. F. Vaid, assignees of said bankrupt, allowed to draw the balance, amounting to $311 26.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.]

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.—A. J. James and A. T. Dudley, Esq., sworn as attorneys of this court.

W. J. Trabue vs. W. C. Trabue et al.; motion to transfer this cause to the Louisville Chancery Court filed herein.

Weissenberger vs. Hahn; motion and grounds for new trial filed herein.

Ellingsworth vs. Powell et al.; evidence concluded; cause will be argued by counsel to-morrow.

The following new cases were to-day assigned for trial:

A. M. Gasley vs. Callahan & Trigg, John Mitchell vs. Bascom Stoll et al., F. Becker vs. Z. Raible; assigned to 3d January, 1872.

John Mathews vs Peter Stone, Thompson & Co. vs. steamer Leonidas; assigned to 2d January, 1872.

Jerry Crawley vs. Morris Whelan, Joseph Herr vs. Henry Wonterholter, Central Savings Bank vs. Julius Barbarous, John Mitchell vs. Louis Stoll; assigned to 4th January.

J. N. Harroll vs. W. E. Hancock, Seymour & Abbott vs. R. M. Bayley, Long Meadow Coal Company vs. James B. Nutter vs. Fred Pound; assigned to 5th January, 1872.

J. A. Dugan vs. James Paul, John Odell, adm'r, vs. Conrad Kolb, Schiller Lodge No. 60 vs. Wm. Modenbach et al., Mooney, Mantle and Cowan vs. A. C. Alexander, McPeak, Armstrong & Co. vs. B. C. Bagby et al.; assigned to 10th January.

H. Thierman vs. Mulholland & Heazlit, C. Bronstrup vs. A. C. Marvell, Hall, Moore & Co. vs. John Hickey, A. B. Cook vs. F. W. Meyer, St. Charles Hotel Company vs. P. B. Greenley; assigned to 11th January.

United States Commissioner's Court.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1871.—Thos. Miller, John Miller, Geo. Miller, Richard Miller, Wesley Cleaver, Peter Thornback, Thos. Newcomb, were held from Wednesday and Hart counties by Deputy Marshal Kirkpatrick, under the charge of illicit distilling. Said prisiers were before United States Commissioner Merriwether to-day. Several witnesses were examined, most of whom testified to the fact that two distilleries were in full operation, and that some of the persons present were guilty; that the two distilleries were destroyed and de troyed by Deputy Marshal Kirkpatrick; one was located near Green river, in Hart county, and the other somewhere in Green or Taylorsville. After hearing the testimony, Thos. Miller and Peter Thornback were discharged, Wesley Cleaver was held in the sum of $500, and Thos. Newcomb in the sum of $1(3, to appear at the February term of the United States Court to answer said charge. The case as to the other parties was continued until to-morrow.

Wiley Miller, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, arrested and brought to Louisville by Deputy Marshal Harrington, was before the Commissioner on the charge of shooting, with intent to kill, one Saml. Strange (colored.) Held in the sum of $2,000, for his appearance before the next term of the United States Court to answer the above charge.

Also, the private watchman at the Louisville and Nashville depot, charged with assaulting a colored woman, was held to answer in the sum of $500.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 17.—Commonwealth vs. Lewis Rowan; affirmed.

Peay's adm'rs vs. Minter's heirs, &c., Marshall; reversed.

Haddox, &c., vs. Fox, &c., Macon; reversed.

White vs. Commonwealth, Louisville City Court; affirmed.

Blanchard vs. Herbert, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Barber vs. Moore, Calloway; affirmed.

Bowman vs. Peoples, ex'r, Calloway; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Grotenkemper & Co. vs. Hill & Smith, Kenton; time allowed appellee until 16th November, 1871, in which to file reply to petition for rehearing.

Asburt vs. Keene's adm'r, Scott; rehearing granted.

Grigsby's ex'r vs. Wilkerson, &c., Montgomery; order of continuance set aside, and cause submitted, and one week's time allowed in which to file briefs.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter, Montgomery; Donohoe vs. Thomas, Montgomery; time given appellee until 31st Nov., 1871, in which to file petitions for modification of opinion.

Samuel Hughes and Martin McKnight, Esq., were qualified as attorneys-at-law of this court.

Bainbrige vs. Trimble, Morgan; petition for rehearing filed.

Daniel vs. Commonwealth, Bath;

Yates & Ray vs. Woolford Bros., &c., Davies; Kimbin, &c., vs. Anderson's adm'r, Graves;

Arnold, &c., vs. Beckins, Graves;

Graves vs. Crutchfield, Graves; continued until next term of this court.

Jones vs.

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

TO-NIGHT, at Masonic Temple, George Francis Train will tell about his bathing experience with the Japanese belles.

EIGHT thousand hogs were in the pen for slaughter at Lieb's pork-house, on Maiden Lane, yesterday morning.

H. H. MOORE died of small-pox yesterday, on High street. He had come up the river only a few days ago, afflicted with that disease.

THE Short-line train due here at 7:30 P. M. yesterday, was delayed an hour by a freight train off the track a few miles this side of Lagrange.

SOME unknown person struck Thomas Edrington with an axe last Sunday evening, at the corner of Bridge and High streets. A considerable gash was inflicted.

THE poor of the city will be vaccinated free of charge if they will call at Dr. Blackburn's office, No. 147 Walnut street, or at Dr. Manly's office, on Fifth street, near Walnut.

TEXAS will be a very select and enjoyable soiree given at the small hall of Masonic Temple to-morrow evening. Mr. Chas. P. Hite, a well known terpsichorean gentleman, has charge of the matter, which fact will make it attractive and well attended.

A LAMP was upset night before last at the house of Mr. Lawson, colored, at the corner of Twelfth and Madison streets, and burned a negro boy on the arm, and also some of the bed-clothes. The boy was attempting to pour oil into the lamp while it was lit.

TWO MULES broke l ose from a Preston-street car, near Lion Garden, yesterday morning, and went flying toward Broadway at full speed. When halted at Broadway their heels were badly cut and bruised by the double-tree which they dragged after them in their mad flight.

A GENTLEMAN came to the city yesterday speculating in horses and mules. He had just purchased a mule for $180 and sold him for $77. A horse worth $180 could not be sold at any price. He is evidently of the opinion that the stock market is on the downward tendency.

CHESTNUT street, where it was recently Nicolasized, is in a terrible condition from the mud, and it is almost impossible for ladies to cross it There is almost enough of dirt on it to fill up the bed of Beargrass, but the citizens would be willing to compromise with the authorities just now if they would only have the crossings scraped and cleaned.

ANDERSON SMITH and William Christerfield were arrested and taken to jail yesterday by Officer Bailey, on the charge of fast driving. Smith's father came to take him out, but declined to do so when he heard he would have to pay two or three dollars to the magistrate. He was willing to go upon the bond, but unwilling to pay out any money.

CORONER WEBBER, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, held an inquest upon the body of Henry Lee, who was shot by Wm. McGruder on Monday evening, and the verdict of the jury was, that "Lee came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the hand of Wm. McGruder." McGruder was on trial in the City Court yesterday morning, and his case was continued till Thursday.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Important Meeting to be Held To-day.

In pursuance of a call made by President A. O. Brannin, a meeting was held at the Board of Trade room last night, but, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather, and perhaps because some of the members concluded there would be enough present without them, the attendance was not what was desired. After electing Messrs. Pittman & Sherley members of the board, and some discussion of the object which had called them together, the meeting adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

It will be seen from the notice in our advertising columns that a meeting is called at noon to consult on matters of the utmost importance to the business interests of every citizen, and for that reason the call is addressed, not to the members of the board only, but to all citizens who take any proper interest in the prosperity of the city. The matter for consultation and decision is one of vital interest, and every citizen engaged in commerce or manufacturing has as much interest in the interests of the city, or his own material interests, should make it a point to be present. He should make such arrangements as will leave him free to spend an hour, at least, in consulting and advising with his fellow-citizens. Let no plea like want of time operate to detain—make the time. Let no plea of not being interested keep any one away. Let every man take the interest and make it his whether he thinks it is or not. Turn out by the dozen—by the score—by the hundred. Come up to the work with a vim, which will carry all before it. You, merchant, don't know what opportunities for extending and enlarging your business you may miss by staying away. You, manufacturer, don't know how much you will lose if you do not attend. You, banker, you capitalist, have no idea—can have none—as to the value of the interests at stake, unless you attend.

Let every commercial, industrial, manufacturing and financial interest attend. Let dry goods, clothing, hardware, iron, flour and grain, provision, produce, general commission, drugs, tobacco, woodenware, oils, naval stores, boots and shoes, hats and caps, carpets and oil-cloths, millinery, every other trade in the city be fully represented. Let the manufacturer in wood, iron, brass, hemp and flax, tobacco, and what not else, attend; and let every man come with the determination to put his shoulder to the wheel, if necessary, and *push* the trade of Louisville to the highest point of prosperity—to more enterprising rivals East, West, North and South, will occupy the field to their total exhaustion. Time, 12 o'clock sharp.

THE BOWLER CASE.

Argument Commenced in the Court of Appeals.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14, 1871.

The great railroad case, involving the ownership of the Kentucky Central railroad, will not be decided by the Court of Appeals, owing to the precedence of an oral argument in another case. The court, however, announced that it would hold evening sessions during the argument, beginning at two o'clock, and that the counsel (three on each side) would be allowed three hours each for argument the morning and evening sessions being extended to three hours each. The argument will begin with the evening session to-day. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and Hon. J. W. Stevenson are present to hear the argument.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ Before making winter purchases, examine the great variety of gents' business suits, dress suits, overcoats, talmas and capes, shaker flannel and red flannel underclothing, &c., at James Sprouls & Co.'s, 32 and 34 Jefferson, between Third and Fourth. Best stock of clothing and furnishing goods in the city, at the lowest prices.

☞ Consult your health—it is better than gold or silver. Visit H. H. Neal's fashionable tailoring establishment, leave your measure for a beautiful diagonal suit, or any of those excellent imported cloths and cassimeres which he makes up in the most stylish manner.

Also in his gents' furnishing department will be found the finest stock of gents' medicated underwear, scarlet flannel shirts and drawers, cashmere shirts and drawers, canton flannel shirts and drawers, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., and the choicest stock of neck wear that can be found in the country. H. H. Neal's fashionable tailoring and gents' fine furnishing store, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

The Mailboats

are once more in their glory, the recent heavy rains having caused the river to rise sufficiently to enable the largest-size boats to again enter the trade. The Colonel Buell, Ben Franklin, Arlington and Juniata have been running nearly a week, and the former may expect the "King Bees," the United States and General Lytle freshly repainted and refitted from top to bottom, and to all appearances as new and elegant as the first day they ever turned a wheel. Last no possible means have been used by the Mail-line Company to make this mode of travel the safest, pleasantest and most economical between here and Cincinnati; and when the passenger comfiers he is furnished meals and state-rooms free and transported from here to Cincinnati at the very low rate charged by these boats, he can not but acknowledge it the most desirable route in the United States.

Chicago Charity.

The following letter from a Chicago sufferer, who was forwarded by our relief society to Stevenson, Ala., explains itself:

STEVENSON, ALA., Oct. 30, 1871.

Mr. Thomas H. Hastings, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—I have this day sent you by express a cluster diamond ring, my only treasure, and can assure you that necessity has forced me to send you this ring to sell, and, in making this painful sacrifice, it is gratifying to know that I have even this much left, for it will buy a few acres of land and give us a little start. The position that I will hereafter occupy will not require any diamonds, and this is all I have left Out of that awful fire. Respectfully,

MRS. M——— J———.

Mr. Hastings proposes to raffle this ring—100 chances at $6 per chance, and desires all who are inclined to assist a most estimable but unfortunate lady to call on him and take a chance. It will be seen by the following that on her way from Chicago the lady received assistance from the relief association here:

We, the undersigned, certify that the lady referred to was supplied with clothing, money and food and transported to Alabama, and that it will be true charity for persons to assist Mr. Hastings in raffling this ring.

J. DUNCAN, Ja
Citizens' Chicago Relief Fund.
ADAM WAYLAND,
Sec'y Rel. Com. Chi. Sufferers.
Mrs. JULIUS BARBAHOUX,
of Ladies' Committee.
WM KAYE,
J. L. SWIGER,
Committee Board of Trade.

THE PARK TRAGEDY.

A Negro Confesses and Implicates Two Others.

The Guilty Parties Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

Interview with the Prisoners ---Conflicting Stories.

Property of the Victims Found in the Houses of the Accused.

Threats of Lynching.

Notwithstanding three days had past, up to last evening, since the massacre of Capt. Cyrus M. Park, at Lebanon church, on Saturday night, the intense interest manifested in the details of the awful affair seems to be unabated. The announcement yesterday morning in Jeffersonville that the whole plot had been discovered and the fiendish murderers arrested, caused it to excitement to break out anew. Everybody anxiously inquired after new particulars; they gave fresh and impetuous vent to their indignation against the red-handed villains, and called down the most awful imprecations of heaven upon their guilty heads. Hanging was deemed too good for them, and everybody seemed at a loss to know what to do, that a just punishment might be meted to the murderers. It was feared that they would be summarily dealt with by the people, many of whom were ready and eager to swing them to the first tree in order that their fate might have the effect of teaching offenders the danger of rousing the public temper, and showing them that such awful deeds can not be tolerated even by a most patient and Christian community.

THE CONFESSION.

When our reporter left Henryville, at half-past six o'clock on Monday night, George Johnson, the suspected negro, was securely tied in the residence of John C. Stuard, at that place. The conflicting statements made by Johnson satisfied the people of Henryville that he was at least an accomplice of the parties who did the deed. The more the evidence against him was canvassed, the deeper and broader became the impression that Johnson knew the facts of the case. Parties gathered on the streets and in the stores, where they discussed the matter thoroughly. As the evening advanced the excitement became more intense, and it was at last determined that Johnson should be taken at once resorted to in order to reach, if possible, an explanation of the mystery that enshrouded the murder.

CONFESS OR DIE.

Accordingly, a party of citizens, armed with deadly weapons and a rope, took possession of the negro Johnson, and, taking him to the adjoining woods, they there informed him that they knew all about the murder, who the perpetrators were, what it was done for, etc. Johnson protested that he knew nothing of the murder, and could not, therefore, disclose anything. The demand was again made, pistols were presented, and the negro was urged to save himself. Again he protested, and again the demand was made, until the patience of the citizens was exhausted, and matters came to the direct issue, "Confess or die." ———

JOHNSON CONFESSED.

He gave the following statement: "A negro man named 'Squire Taylor came to me last Thursday and made arrangements to kill Capt. Park. Taylor said Park had money he had collected for a meeting-house. That he said was in want of money; that he had a law-suit, and he did not want to pay his lawyer. I said I looked pretty hare to kill people, Taylor replied it was hard, but he must have money. On last Saturday night I met Taylor and another colored man named Charles Davis, at the grave-yard opposite Lebanon church. Davis got there first, I arrived next, and Taylor last. We soon started down to Park's house. Taylor saying that he did not know whether they could get the money without killing the family or not; he did not know the exact condition of the house; he would go down and see what they could do, and if they could not get the money without killing them, he would have to do it. When we all arrived there Taylor went around the house twice to see what he could discover. He then said that they were all in the house, and that he could not possibly get the money without killing them. Taylor went and got an ax belonging to Park. They told me they had better go back and watch that nobody approached. Taylor and Davis then went in together to get the money, entering at the back door. Directly after they got in they struck a light, after which I heard the licks, groaning and mashing. After they had been there sometime they came out. Taylor carrying an ax. Taylor and Davis each had a bundle of clothing, one in a quilt, the other in a counterpane. I demanded my share of the money and clothing in the back yard. Taylor said they had not got as much money as they expected, and would not divide until the next night. He said he would take the clothing home and wash it, and would then divide and give me my share. We then started off through the orchard and went home."

The parties who examined Johnson state that he gave such a description of the direction they took in going to and from the house as was telling the truth, and he gave such a description of the number of wounds the Park family received as to prove clearly his reliable knowledge of the whole affair. Johnson stated that while he was watching Taylor and Davis he stepped up to the window and the rear Davis holding the candle while Taylor was performing the horrible slaughter.

SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS.

As soon as Johnson had made this disclosure, Capt. S. S. Cole, Johnson Hall, Thomas C. Stuard, William Stuard, John Baldwin and David Huckleberry, all started off to arrest Taylor and Davis, who both lived within two miles of the Park house. To Capt. Cole was assigned the duty of entering the house of Taylor, nothing in particular to be found by the negro, though it was past twelve o'clock at night. The party then repaired to Davis' house, and arrested him also, bringing both of them to Henryville that night, where they were kept until yesterday morning, when they were taken

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for preliminary examination. Matthew Clegg, who was conducting the prosecution for the State, went to Johnson and informed him that the principals of the murder had been arrested, and that it would be necessary for him to go before Justice James S. Ryan and swear to his statement as made the night before. Capt. Clegg considered Johnson in the nature of an oath, and admonished him of the penalty of perjury, telling him if he testified it must be freely and voluntarily. Johnson said he would stand by what he had said, and was willing to go before the Justice and make a clean breast of the whole matter. The result was, that Justice Ryan ordered all three to be committed to the county jail.

OFF FOR CHARLESTOWN.

It was then determined to proceed at once with the defendants to Charlestown, but so intense was the excitement, so great the indignation against them that the officers feared to go direct to the place, as the road led within a quarter of a mile of the place where the tragedy was committed, and public feeling was wrought up to such a pitch that they would certainly have been hung before reaching their destination. Accordingly, it was determined that the prisoners should be taken to Jeffersonville on the early twelve o'clock yesterday morning; when Henryville was informed of the fact, a large crowd started for Jeffersonville yesterday morning, and, meeting the prisoners at Memphis, re turned on the same train with them.

INTERVIEWING THE PRISONERS.

Permission being granted him to interview the prisoners, the first presented was George Johnson, a black negro, a little above the medium hight and strength, a regular "corn-field nigger" of rather dull face. There was nothing in his features to prepossess one in his favor, but nothing to prejudice one against him. He did not look like a vicious, brutal man, but was rather indolent and lacked positive expression. Being seated away from the passengers in the car, a conversation ensued, of which we give, in his own words, Johnson's statement of the affair how it was planned and executed:

Prisoner—My name is George Johnson. I am in a mighty bad scrape. Taylor did not explain it to me. He told me to come over to his house on Friday last to chop some wood. Jack McCombs heard him tell me that. I was down in Africa fixing his fence on Thursday. Africa is a negro settlement about four miles from Capt. Park's house. He told me, if I could, to come on Saturday night, but I had to daub John Harris' house, and work all day Friday for him, and I could not go. On Saturday evening I went to Henryville, and when I went back I struck straight for Taylor's house. It was late before I started. I met Taylor right at the new (Mt. Lebanon) church. We met there and went down the little lane b tween the Park and Prall farms, and kept on up to this man's house. I says, where are you taking me? Taylor says, you come with me now. I followed, and when we got there Taylor went around the house, I got over the fence by a little house, and looked around. Everything was silent, and I staid in front of the house. They got in some way from the rear; I never heard the door open. They raised a light, and I heard this man (Taylor) making the licks, and saw Davis. I stood in the front yard. Davis and Taylor were in the house about an hour and a half or two hours. I heard four or five licks in the front room. When they got back in the other room I heard more licks, and with that the light was put out. I heard a voice say, "Come on." After that they came out and took right off, and says to me, "You come on," and I followed. We went through the apple orchard out to the Park house, and I says to them, "Are you going to give me anything?" They said, "No, you are always going from one place to another, and it will be found out; no, you go home." I guess this was half a mile from the house. I then left them and went to stop at Mr. Garnett's, and there I staid all night, and left just as day was breaking. They promised me something after they got the clothing washed. I made a fire after getting home and sat up for two hours. About eleven o'clock I went over to Blue Lick to get some hands to help me chop wood. They each had a bundle. No, they never said a word about killing anybody. I didn't know that they were going to murder anybody. I thought they were going to some one's to pick up something. They said they were going to Park's, and would get something if they could. Taylor told me he wanted money, but didn't tell me why. He didn't say anything about paying his lawyer's fee. All he said was that he had been after some money for a long time. He says: "I want you to cut some wood for me, but I won't need you until Saturday night." He did not say if he could not get the money peaceably he would get it by killing. At the house he told me to stay on the outside and watch if anybody approached. They were in the house nearly two hours after the killing. I saw Taylor pick up the ax in the rear of the house. I was in the front yard, directly in front of the house, all the time. I never went to the rear at all until they called me.

R.—Still you saw Taylor pick up the ax in the rear of the house? I did not hear any groaning in the house; only heard Taylor and Davis trapping around. They said nothing about how much money they got. All that was said about money, I said that if they had got any money, I would like to have some.

JOHNSON REMARKS.

Our reporter being satisfied that the negro could not tell his story twice in the same manner, now tried another system of tactics on him, and got the following materially different story:

Johnson—I was very badly scared when I made the confession; they said they were going to hang me, and weapons were drawn on me, telling me I must tell or die.

R.—Well, now might there not be some mistake about your being with Davis and Taylor last Saturday night? Suppose you were free, and had no cause for any fear whatever, would you insist on the story you told last night, and what you swore to before 'Squire Ryan this morning? Now, did you not tell a lie and perjure yourself because you feared your life would be taken?

Johnson—Now, mister, I will be open. The fact of the matter is, I was not there at all Saturday night. I did not see either Taylor or Davis at all on Saturday night. I have not seen 'Squire Taylor since last Thursday. I went to Garnett's house on Saturday night to see his daughter. That is why I was out all Saturday night.

R.—When you were taken out this morning to be taken before 'Squire Ryan, what was said to you?

J.—They said, "Now, God d—n you! testify to what you said last night, or good bye." [Capt. Clegg contradicts this most flatly, and says he advised the prisoner of his privileges and rights.] The witness continued—I can prove I was at Garnett's from 12 o'clock until morning, for the reason I went home and found me sitting up as late as half-past 1 o'clock. I sat up with the girl until I discovered day. [This is what the girl stated at Henryville last evening to the writer.] They (the citizens) came and asked me if Taylor or Davis did this. I said I did not know anything about it as all. I then left home in one of the wagons next night (Monday) they said they would give me twenty minutes to confess. They said, "You have got to tell us some kind of a tale or die." Several men grabbed me, and said if I did not tell about those clothes they would kill me. I tell you, sir, I am just as innocent of it as you are. What could I do? I was all alone. I was badly surrounded in the woods, with not a friend and no one to speak a word for me. When I attempted to plead for mercy they would say, "No, God d—n you! tell the truth or you will swing." So I lied about it. I have nothing against Squire Taylor or Davis; I only said what I did to save my life.

SQUIRE TAYLOR'S STATEMENT.

Squire Taylor denies most emphatically his complicity with Davis and Johnson. He says he was at home all Saturday night; that he went home about sundown and remained there until morning, and that he staid there all of Sunday. The only persons in the house with him are his two little daughters, the oldest seven years of age. In his own words: "A man came and searched my house, about the time the people were going to church, perhaps between nine and ten o'clock. I was at Captain Park's house on Wednesday last, and hauled away two thousand five hundred shingles. I never had a hand in this deed. Johnson owes me money for boarding himself and family at my house for two weeks and four days. He promised to pay me by chopping wood. He owes me also for hauling him down to Marion Lumber Company's mill about four months ago. His wife lived with a lady named Mrs. Dick Cox, who lived on Market street, between Jackson and Preston streets. That Johnson is a most notorious rascal. He said to him one day in the McCombs', 'You are what we call a real common nigger.' Says I to McCombs, 'He is not fit to be in our society.' Last Thursday I saw Johnson and again reminded him of his promise he made me, to come sure the next day and cut the wood, but he has never been nigh my house since. I was at Henryville on Wednesday last, and got a little drunk on some whisky. I have lived in this county for twenty-two years, and refer to good citizens for my character. I did not see Charles Davis on Saturday night, but I saw him at Charlestown on Saturday, at noon. I never went near Captain Park's premises, and Squire Taylor is not the murder. I told my wife to go, and I believe she went. The reason why I did not go was because I thought it was too late to go before dinner, and neglected to go in the afternoon, after my wife returned, as I thought it would be of no use. I did not go on Monday, and then I returned late. They came and found me up at 12 o'clock Monday night."

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Prisoner—My name is George Johnson. I am in a mighty bad scrape. Taylor did not explain it to me. He told me to come over to his house on Friday last to chop some wood. Jack McCombs heard him tell me that. I was down in Africa fixing his fence on Thursday. Africa is a negro settlement about four miles from Capt. Park's house. He told me, if I could, to come on Saturday night, but I had to daub John Harris' house, and work all day Friday for him, and I could not go. On Saturday evening I went to Henryville, and when I went back I struck straight for Taylor's house. It was late before I started. I met Taylor right at the new (Mt. Lebanon) church. We met there and went down the little lane b tween the Park and Prall farms, and kept on up to this man's house. I says, where are you taking me? Taylor says, you come with me now. I followed, and when we got there Taylor went around the house, I got over the fence by a little house, and looked around. Everything was silent, and I staid in front of the house. They got in some way from the rear; I never heard the door open. They raised a light, and I heard this man (Taylor) making the licks, and saw Davis. I stood in the front yard. Davis and Taylor were in the house about an hour and a half or two hours. I heard four or five licks in the front room. When they got back in the other room I heard more licks, and with that the light was put out. I heard a voice say, "Come on." After that they came out and took right off, and says to me, "You come on," and I followed. We went through the apple orchard out to the Park house, and I says to them, "Are you going to give me anything?" They said, "No, you are always going from one place to another, and it will be found out; no, you go home." I guess this was half a mile from the house. I then left them and went to stop at Mr. Garnett's, and there I staid all night, and left just as day was breaking. They promised me something after they got the clothing washed. I made a fire after getting home and sat up for two hours. About eleven o'clock I went over to Blue Lick to get some hands to help me chop wood. They each had a bundle. No, they never said a word about killing anybody. I didn't know that they were going to murder anybody. I thought they were going to some one's to pick up something. They said they were going to Park's, and would get something if they could. Taylor told me he wanted money, but didn't tell me why. He didn't say anything about paying his lawyer's fee. All he said was that he had been after some money for a long time. He says: "I want you to cut some wood for me, but I won't need you until Saturday night." He did not say if he could not get the money peaceably he would get it by killing. At the house he told me to stay on the outside and watch if anybody approached. They were in the house nearly two hours after the killing. I saw Taylor pick up the ax in the rear of the house. I was in the front yard, directly in front of the house, all the time. I never went to the rear at all until they called me.

R.—Still you saw Taylor pick up the ax in the rear of the house? I did not hear any groaning in the house; only heard Taylor and Davis trapping around. They said nothing about how much money they got. All that was said about money, I said that if they had got any money, I would like to have some.

JOHNSON REMARKS.

Our reporter being satisfied that the negro could not tell his story twice in the same manner, now tried another system of tactics on him, and got the following materially different story:

Johnson—I was very badly scared when I made the confession; they said they were going to hang me, and weapons were drawn on me, telling me I must tell or die.

R.—Well, now might there not be some mistake about your being with Davis and Taylor last Saturday night? Suppose you were free, and had no cause for any fear whatever, would you insist on the story you told last night, and what you swore to before 'Squire Ryan this morning? Now, did you not tell a lie and perjure yourself because you feared your life would be taken?

Johnson—Now, mister, I will be open. The fact of the matter is, I was not there at all Saturday night. I did not see either Taylor or Davis at all on Saturday night. I have not seen 'Squire Taylor since last Thursday. I went to Garnett's house on Saturday night to see his daughter. That is why I was out all Saturday night.

R.—When you were taken out this morning to be taken before 'Squire Ryan, what was said to you?

J.—They said, "Now, God d—n you! testify to what you said last night, or good bye." [Capt. Clegg contradicts this most flatly, and says he advised the prisoner of his privileges and rights.] The witness continued—I can prove I was at Garnett's from 12 o'clock until morning, for the reason I went home and found me sitting up as late as half-past 1 o'clock. That up with the girl until I discovered day. [This is what the girl stated at Henryville last evening to the writer.] They (the citizens) came and asked me if Taylor or Davis did this. I said I did not know anything about it as all. I then left home in one of the wagons next night (Monday) they said they would give me twenty minutes to confess. They said, "You have got to tell us some kind of a tale or die." Several men grabbed me, and said if I did not tell about those clothes they would kill me. I tell you, sir, I am just as innocent of it as you are. What could I do? I was all alone. I was badly surrounded in the woods, with not a friend and no one to speak a word for me. When I attempted to plead for mercy they would say, "No, God d—n you! tell the truth or you will swing." So I lied about it. I have nothing against Squire Taylor or Davis; I only said what I did to save my life.

SQUIRE TAYLOR'S STATEMENT.

Squire Taylor denies most emphatically his complicity with Davis and Johnson. He says he was at home all Saturday night; that he went home about sundown and remained there until morning, and that he staid there all of Sunday. The only persons in the house with him are his two little daughters, the oldest seven years of age. In his own words: "A man came and searched my house, about the time the people were going to church, perhaps between nine and ten o'clock. I was at Captain Park's house on Wednesday last, and hauled away two thousand five hundred shingles. I never had a hand in this deed. Johnson owes me money for boarding himself and family at my house for two weeks and four days. He promised to pay me by chopping wood. He owes me also for hauling him down to Marion Lumber Company's mill about four months ago. His wife lived with a lady named Mrs. Dick Cox, who lived on Market street, between Jackson and Preston streets. That Johnson is a most notorious rascal. He said to him one day in the McCombs', 'You are what we call a real common nigger.' Says I to McCombs, 'He is not fit to be in our society.' Last Thursday I saw Johnson and again reminded him of his promise he made me, to come sure the next day and cut the wood, but he has never been nigh my house since. I was at Henryville on Wednesday last, and got a little drunk on some whisky. I have lived in this county for twenty-two years, and refer to good citizens for my character. I did not see Charles Davis on Saturday night, but I saw him at Charlestown on Saturday, at noon. I never went near Captain Park's premises, and Squire Taylor is not the murder. I told my wife to go, and I believe she went. The reason why I did not go was because I thought it was too late to go before dinner, and neglected to go in the afternoon, after my wife returned, as I thought it would be of no use. I did not go on Monday, and then I returned late. They came and found me up at 12 o'clock Monday night."

'Squire Taylor is a negro of medium hight, very black and raw-boned. His face is not a bad one. He is a very ready talker, and is said to possess the art of dissimulation to a great degree. He was at Charlestown on Saturday morning yesterday. He sometimes preaches, but follows farming for a living, and has accumulated considerable property. He is believed to be the man who assassinated a crippled darky in Charlestown several years ago. An old citizen of Henryville had several negroes living on his farm, who, bringing both of them to Henryville that night, where they were kept until yesterday morning, when they were taken

BEFORE JUSTICE RYAN

for preliminary examination. Matthew Clegg, who was conducting the prosecution for the State, went to Johnson and informed him that the principals of the murder had been arrested, and that it would be necessary for him to go before Justice James S. Ryan and swear to his statement as made the night before. Capt. Clegg considered Johnson in the nature of an oath, and admonished him of the penalty of perjury, telling him if he testified it must be freely and voluntarily. Johnson said he would stand by what he had said, and was willing to go before the Justice and make a clean breast of the whole matter. The result was, that Justice Ryan ordered all three to be committed to the county jail.

OFF FOR CHARLESTOWN.

It was then determined to proceed at once with the defendants to Charlestown, but so intense was the excitement, so great the indignation against them that the officers feared to go direct to the place, as the road led within a quarter of a mile of the place where the tragedy was committed, and public feeling was wrought up to such a pitch that they would certainly have been hung before reaching their destination. Accordingly, it was determined that the prisoners should be taken to Jeffersonville on the early twelve o'clock yesterday morning; when Henryville was informed of the fact, a large crowd started for Jeffersonville yesterday morning, and, meeting the prisoners at Memphis, re turned on the same train with them.

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